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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 8.

Navy 'E' Given Fore River; U. S. Submarine Overdue; British Shell Axis Force

The World's Day—April 11, 1942

New England: 'E' for Fore River Shipyard

A Navy "E" flies over Fore River yard of Bethlehem Steel Company, which has delivered many ships ahead of schedule.

Massachusetts' $7,000,000 war chest is being closely watched by Governor Saltonstall, who demands proof of need before dispensing any part of fund. [Page 2.]

Washington: U. S. Submarine Perch Overdue

At Sea: The United States submarine Perch has been overdue for a month in the Western Pacific and is presumably lost, the Navy announced. The Perch, commissioned in 1936, was last reported operating in the Java Sea under command of Lieut. Com. David Albert Hurt. It is the fourth U. S. submarine lost or missing since the war began.

Some form of stringent control of wages, prices, and profits was seen as imminent in the Capital as officials acknowledged that the Nation faces serious inflation. [Financial Page.]

Charles B. Hudson, anti-Government propagandist sentenced provisionally to three months in jail for contempt of court, testified for 90 minutes before a Federal grand jury investigating Axis propaganda. The sentence was subject to suspension if Mr. Hudson answered, within 10 days, questions put by the jury. Whether his testimony was sufficient to relieve him of the contempt charge was not immediately announced.

Registration of labor unions and of business and trade associations would be required under a bill approved by a House judiciary subcommittee which will be considered by the full committee within a few days. The measure was introduced by Representative Vinson (D) of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Committee.

The War: British Shell Axis Columns in Libya

Africa: The British shelled small columns of the Axis army, attempting to move in the forward area of the Libyan battle front. British submarines meanwhile sank two ships in an Axis convoy en route to North Africa. Kenya urged all British women and children who can do so to leave the colony voluntarily.

Atlantic: Three merchant vessels were attacked off the Atlantic Coast but two were brought into port damaged and only one was sunk. [Page 4.]

Russia: With no significant tactical developments, the Soviets contended that the Nazis were losing "thousands" of men in efforts to relieve encircled garrisons. The Germans claimed to be driving the Russians back in counterattacks on the northern front.

Air: RAF planes subjected the German-occupied "invasion coast" of France to high level bombing in daylight. The big Krupp armament works was the chief target of the night foray. London acknowledged loss of 13 RAF bombers.

Philippines: All-out naval and aerial assaults were launched by Japanese on Corregidor as an invasion force of 12,000 sought to subdue Cebu, Philippine's second largest city.

National: Soviet Envoy Urges Drive by Allies

Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, urged the United Nations to take the offensive on a new front, to divert Hitler's full concentration of strength in the East, in an address at New York. [Page 8.]

The Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, chairman of the Joint Executive Committee representing the World Council of Churches in the United States, will represent the Federal Council of Churches at the enthronement of the Most Rev. William Temple as Archbishop of Canterbury in London, it was announced at New York.

Formal terms for the waiver by the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., of double time pay for Sunday and holiday work, and certain other provisions, were given to the General Motors Corporation by the union as negotiations proceeded at Detroit for a new contract.

A special train brought 250 women and children, citizens of Axis nations who were taken into custody in Panama, to Dallas, Texas, where they were interned in the former Federal Women's Reformatory at nearby Seagoville. A new $1,500,000 group of nearly 20 buildings on an 830-acre tract has been turned over for the exclusive use of women and children of Axis countries who are interned.

Co-operation: Farm Labor Exchange on Border

Canada and the United States agreed to facilitate seasonal movements of farm labor and machinery across the border to increase key crop production.

Anglo-American Caribbean Commission members who are studying means of alleviating food shortages arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Puerto Rico.

In Europe: Boris Orders New Cabinet Formed

In Bulgaria Premier Bogdan Philoff handed the resignation of the Government to King Boris who has accepted it and charged Mr. Philoff with reconstituting a new Cabinet, dispatches from Sofia reported.

In Unoccupied France Jacques Chevalier, former Undersecretary of State for Family and Health, was appointed administrative director of the "Department of French Labor in Germany," France's first civilian representation to the Reich since the war. He will supervise arrangements for the care and protection of French workers employed in German factories, estimated by German official sources to number approximately 100,000.

Prime Minister Churchill is expected to make a short statement on the war when the House of Commons reconvenes after its Easter recess. He probably will discuss recent naval losses, but there will be no war debate until after budget discussions.

India: Congress Party Rejects British Offer

Rejection of Britain's plan for dominion status for India by the Hindu Congress Party has resulted in the withdrawal of the offer, Sir Stafford Cripps announced. [Page 1.]

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Weather Predictions

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Enemy Aliens Are Seized In Everett Raids

Radio transmitter, guns and ammunition taken by F. B. I. and police in surprise moves.

Potential hazards to many of Everett's huge war-production plants were removed when G-men and local police swooped down in simultaneous surprise raids on 80 homes in that city and seized a number of enemy aliens together with a large amount of ammunition and firearms as well as cameras, short-wave receiving sets, and one transmitting set.

The latter, a large transmitter, was immediately rendered useless by the removal of the tubes, and today the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced that it will be completely broken down. All other items of contraband seized during the widespread raids will be turned over to the United States Marshal, it was stated.

Weeks of Planning

The raids were staged late yesterday after weeks of planning on the part of the F. B. I. agents and the Everett police. It was midnight by the time the final team returned to the Everett police headquarters and turned over the contraband to Chief of Police Jeremiah W. Sullivan and John D. Madigan, agent in charge of the G-men in Boston.

The seized material included 16 short-wave radio sets, 13 cameras, three revolvers, four shotguns, two rifles, 1,200 rounds of rifle ammunition, 200 shotgun shells, a leaded club, a bayonet, and the radio transmitting set. Whether this was in actual operation when the raiders entered the house where it was found was not disclosed by the F. B. I.

Waterfront Raids

Just how many enemy aliens were taken into custody or will be arraigned before the Enemy Alien Board was not announced. The raids were conducted in scattered sections of Everett, some of the houses being close to the waterfront and to war-production plants.

F. B. I. agents did not disclose whether the large transmitting set had been used to send radio messages to foreign Governments or to enemy aliens in other parts of the country.

The raid, one of the country's biggest roundups of enemy aliens and contraband since the war began, was conducted in an area in which hundreds of aliens, mostly Italians, reside. Every alien, it was reiterated, faces the possibility of arrest and internment if items of contraband are not turned over immediately to the police or to Federal agents.

Indian Congress Rejects British Offer; Japanese Hammer Corregidor Fort; Russian Mud Bogs Nazi Oil-Field Drive

Red Army readiness to meet any Nazi attack voiced by officer in interview at Cairo.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, April 11—As reports of the impending colossal Nazi drive on the Caucasus fill scareheads here and everywhere, thrusting other fronts into the background, I should like to set forth my recent conversation with a top-ranking Red Army officer fresh from the eastern battle lines who passed through this world crossroads.

The most cheering keynote of his remarks was the firm, sober confidence of the Russians' ability to match anything the Nazis attempt. But to begin with he emphasized that it is premature to expect any large-scale operations during the spring thaw period when Russian rivers are in flood and roads and fields impassable. Only by mid-May does the ground become firm enough in the southern portion.

As for Hitler blitzing the Caucasus, he pointed out that the Nazis must first scale the triple ramparts of the Caucasus mountain ranges which are among the highest and most impassable natural barriers in the world. The few military roads crossing them could easily be defended or dynamited.

Strong Guard Kept

Furthermore the approaches are guarded by 20 divisions of first-rate fresh Caucasian troops. For Hitler to fling his army against such obstacles would be madness.

The officer emphasized that Hitler has passed his peak of strength. His army today is considerably inferior both in morale and human material to the force that invaded Russia last year.

Hitler's fresh reserves for this year's campaign at the present do not amount to more than 30 divisions, largely older second-line men, he declared. The most Hitler could muster additionally would be another 10 divisions by virtually stripping the garrisons in occupied countries which he can ill afford with the threat of a second front in the West. He fills in the gaps with levies from vassal states which grow daily more undependable.

By contrast the officer asserted that the Red Army of today was a

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Enemy launches naval and air attack on island in effort to control Manila Bay.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The last great battle of the defense of the Philippines is under way.

A combined naval and air assault of great intensity has been launched against Corregidor Fortress by the Japanese in an effort to make their control of the islands complete.

Unless Corregidor can be subdued, the Japanese will be unable to use Manila Bay and its sheltered harbor.

Dispatches from the besieged fortress said the 3,500 Marines and Bluejackets evacuated from Bataan and the island's regular garrison of American and Filipino soldiers were putting up a determined resistance to exact the highest possible toll from the enemy.

The War Department in Washington announced the Japanese already had paid a price for the Philippines that might be out of all proportion to its military worth. At least 200 enemy planes, many of them heavy bombers, have been known to have been destroyed; a battleship and at least six other large ships were sunk; at least five vessels were damaged, and at least two divisions of troops were believed wiped out.

The main result of the defense of the Philippines, however, was that a great Japanese force was kept from being used in an invasion of Australia when Australia was ill prepared to meet it.

In Melbourne, President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth declared the loss of Bataan had not ended the war in the islands and pledged that "the Filipino people will stand by America and our Allies to the bitter end."

Meantime, the Japanese appear to be moving swiftly toward conquest of the second city of the Philippines—Cebu on the island of the same name in the center of the Philippine Archipelago.

Japanese Radio reports told of street fighting in Cebu after successful landings at a number of points on the island. The War Department in Washington said a small force of defenders had inflicted heavy losses on a Japanese invasion force of approximately 12,000.

The last census credited Cebu with a population of 142,912.

Elsewhere in the Far East chief developments appeared to be:

Burma: A further withdrawal by British forces was indicated in the Irrawaddy River Valley.

India: Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell was mustering all available men and equipment to meet

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

U. S. Bastions in Philippines

Corregidor, mighty American stronghold at the entrance to Manila Bay, is being subjected to continuous fire from Japanese naval and air units while an invasion force of 12,000 Japanese is reported to have fought its way to Cebu, second largest city of the Philippines.

Cripps withdraws plan, and says Britain will carry on duties of its pledge to people.

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Responsible British sources said no immediate new overtures were in prospect over India.

Hopes that a compromise might yet be reached to bolster native support of Britain's defense preparations were pinned on the unexplained statement by Sir Stafford Cripps that he might return to India, but that he had no idea in what capacity.

NEW DELHI, India, April 11 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, special British emissary, announced today that Britain's offer of Dominion status to India after the war had been withdrawn following failure of Indian political leaders to approve the British proposals.

Sir Stafford also said that until such time as the Indian people have framed their new constitution the British Government must continue to carry out its "duties to those large sections of the Indian people to whom it had given its pledges."

Sir Stafford in a detailed farewell radiocast to the people of India today said: 'I am sad that this great opportunity for rallying India for her defense and her freedom has been missed."

In a press statement earlier he declared that the negotiations, although they had failed, had brought about a "very important area of agreement as to the future of India." He added that the British would continue to do their "utmost" in uniting India for its own defense.

[London observers said the nominal reason for failure of the mission was the insistence of the Hindu All-India Congress Party upon an Indian Minister of Defense with full powers.

Strong Defense Needed

They said the British could not agree to that with the present prospect of fighting Japan in India itself. One British objection was said to be that if an Indian of any party were put in control of India's defense, then grave dissensions might arise in the Indian Army, with its long tradition of allegiance to the King.

In less formal terms, they added, the underlying fear was that if Jawaharlal Nehru, a Hindu, had been made Defense Minister as suggested during the negotiations, the Moslems, who make up the bulk of the natives in the British Army, would resent the appointment to a dangerous extent.]

Full Freedom Demanded

The Congress Party's lengthy statement declared the essential and fundamental prerequisite for assumption of responsibility by the Indian people is a realization as a fact that they are free and are in charge of maintaining and defending their freedom.

"What is most wanted is the enthusiastic response of the people, which cannot be evoked without the fullest trust in them and the devolution of responsibility upon them in the matter of defense.

"It is only thus that even in this grave eleventh hour it may be possible to galvanize the people of India to rise to the height of the occasion.

"It is manifest that the present Government of India as well as its provincial agencies are lacking in competence and are incapable of shouldering the burden of India's defense.

"It is only the people of India through their popular representatives who may shoulder this burden worthily, but that can only be done by the present of freedom and full responsibility being cast upon them."

Maulana Kalan Azad, President of the Congress Party, in a letter to Sir Stafford dated April 10 elucidating the Congress Committee's resolution referring to the defense issue, said the national government would have made it clear that the Commander in Chief of India would have control of the armed forces and would conduct operations and other matters connected with them.

Mr. Azad wrote that in order to reach a settlement the Congress was prepared to accept certain limitations on the normal part of the Defense Minister.

"We have no desire to upset in the middle of the war the present military organization or arrangements," he said.

Sir Stafford, in his reply to Mr. Azad, said formation of a national government which must be a Cabinet Government with full powers, would not be possible without constitutional changes of the most complicated kind.

Statement by Cripps warns of need of unity for defense: Page 8.

Prices and Your Purse: Anti-Axis Cleanup at Home

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Housecleaning takes on new significance this spring. This is what the War Production Board is asking American housewives to bring out of hiding:

Old metal ornaments, obsolete plumbing and heating equipment, broken tools—to make guns, planes and tanks.

Old tires and tubes, hot water-bottles and bath mats—to go into reclaimed rubber.

Old rags—to be made into wiping rags for war machinery.

Wastepaper—for conversion into cartons to ship munitions and food.

Patriotic Call

How do you get rid of these things once you've piled them up in the cellar?

Call the junkman or one of the many charitable organizations in the salvage campaign.

Cosmetic Cut

With the length of women's skirts now fixed for the duration of the war, the WPB will attempt to do something to cut down the variety of lipsticks and face powders on the market. Women's groups, as well as manufacturers, have been invited in to tell the Government how to accomplish a saving in alcohol and glycerine that go into gunpowder as well as facial adornments.

Blitz on Moths

"Swat-the-moth" campaigns will be general this year, with woolen clothes enhanced in value.

Garments to be stored, say Government advisers, should be dry-cleaned and put in mothproof bags, or carefully folded in bureau drawers with moth repellents. As a rule, it is better to hang woolen clothing than to fold it. Closets in which woolen garments are hanging should be aired frequently.

Heat Feat

"Now or never" is the warning Leon Henderson is giving coal purchasers.

"Transportation now is available to haul coal from the mine to consumers' coal bins but by fall our railroad and truck lines will be loaded to capacity hauling war shipments, he says. Buy now to avoid heatless days next winter.

Cleaner Care

With vacuum cleaner production coming to an end, the Office of Price Administration suggests you take care of your present model thusly:

Don't delay in making necessary repairs.

Clean and oil motor regularly, but follow manufacturers' instructions and beware of using too much oil. Some motors do not require oiling.

Empty the dust bag every time

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The Draft: How It Works And Whom It Will Affect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—How will Selective Service affect millions of Americans during the next few months?

What are the chances that you will be drafted soon?

Are the same principles of deferment for dependents being applied to day as were applied before the assault on Pearl Harbor?

When will the under-20 and over-40 age groups be called and under what circumstances?

Authoritative information which answers these and other questions as fully as the Government feels they can now be answered was obtained by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor from Selective Service officials today.

In view of the widespread public concern and to some extent the public confusion over what the Government is likely soon to require of citizens in connection with every phase of war service and the adjustments they will be called upon to make in their personal living, this correspondent and two of his Washington newspaper colleagues spent more than two hours in a detailed question-and-answer session this week with Army officers who are directly handling these matters.

Officers Interviewed

In the military group were Col. Carlton S. Dargusch, Deputy Director of Selective Service in charge of administration; Col. Joseph E. Nelson, State Director of Selective Service for Minnesota, and Maj. George Baker, in charge of the industrial side of registration.

The answers came from all three, each specializing in his own field. To the extent that policy was worked out and could be discussed, there were no disagreements, no contradictions on interpretation.

The collective information disclosed that the work of classifying the latest registrants will not begin until at least June 1, that, therefore, early drafts from this listing is not probable, that the Army is desirous of using a sprinkling of all age groups in the armed services although emphasis will be upon the younger men, that the chances of the 35-to-45 men men being called are less than 1 to 10.

What Was Learned

While a verbatim text was not taken of what was said at this give-and-take seminar, the following is a substantial and faithful account of the questions and answers and is presented in that form for the value it may be to readers:

Q. Why are some of the men in the original Selective Service registration not yet classified?

A. We do not classify men until they are needed. We consider it wise not to keep too far ahead on the physical and other examinations because in the original set-up it was provided that no man classed as 1A and who had passed the physical examination could remain in that classification more than 60 days without passing another physical.

Q. Do you intend to complete the first and second drafts before you start on the third registration—20 to 45-year-old?

A. Practically all of the boards will be out of men by June 1. Administratively it will be hard to get into the third registration until that date. So, generally speaking, the answer is yes.

Men Over Forty

Q. What is the probability of a man in his forties of being called for active military duty? Would he, for example, make a good mem-

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Nazis Face Secret War, Nordic Scarcity

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 11—The brutal methods of Henrich Himmler's Gestapo agents are having the result that patriots in occupied Balkan countries are forming themselves into highly organized secret societies, according to reliable reports reaching here from Balkan Capitals.

This underground war against the Nazis is causing Hitler many worries and may yet prove one of the final causes for final collapse of Axis influence in Balkan countries.

Some of the most efficient and best organized of these secret societies are found in Hungary where intellectuals, Socialists, and Democrats are waging ceaseless war against the occupying Nazis and the feeble Horthy regime.

Sabotage on a grand scale is now being secretly organized throughout Hungary, and recently following the floods along the Danube saboteurs have destroyed many dikes protecting large estates taken over by the Nazis and 600,000 acres of rich soil and much of this year's crops rendered useless.

However the secret societies are most active in Budapest itself where the Hungarian version of V for Victory campaign has recently made its appearance.

During recent weeks shops, cars, and walls have been covered with sign "S" for Szabadsag which is the Hungarian word for Liberty. This campaign is growing in popu-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

'Totalitarian State' Is Rumania's Goal

By Overseas News Service

London, April 11

Acting Foreign Minister Michael Antonescu of Rumania, brother of Premier Ion Antonescu, is telling Rumanians that the new Rumania will be transformed from a "theocratic, monarchical state into a national totalitarian state."

He was quoted by the Bucharest radio as saying in an interview that Rumania would abolish "Manchester liberalism's slogan of 'laissez passer, laissez aller' (free competition).

"The individual," he said, "must be protected not as an individual but as a valuable source of labor power."

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler is running short of "Nordics." When the Nazis began their conquests of neighboring lands, their cry was "Lebensraum!" Now instead of more living space they are looking for more Germans to fill up the Nordically-empty areas they have overrun.

News that seeps through the curtain of censorship shows that there are not enough Nazis for the administration, colonization, and defense of the subjugated areas.

Soon after the conquest of Poland the German authorities informed the mountaineers of the Polish Tatra Mountains that they were not Poles but a quite distinct tribe of German origin, hence they were entitled to the citizens' privileges of the Germanic Volksdeutsche. The mountaineers rejected the idea and the accompanying privileges. Few districts have since become more dangerous for the occupying authorities and soldiers. The Germans have been ordered to keep in groups of three or four.

Now reports come out of the former great textile city of Lodz, renamed Litzmannstadt by the Germans, that another means of discovering Nordics has been put to

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Governor Keeps Close Watch Over Bay State's $7,000,000 War Chest

For Production Job Well Done, Navy 'E' Flies at Fore River

The Navy's coveted "E" award pennant, traditional symbol for excellence in production achievement—for a job "well done"—flies over the Fore River yard of the shipbuilding division of the Bethlehem Steel Company today, where 22,000 workers are employed on three 8-hour shifts, and where during 1941, 16 ships, ranging from trawlers and much-needed tankers to destroyers, cruisers, and a battleship, have slipped down the ways, months ahead of schedule.

The award, announced last night, came in a letter from Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, who warmly congratulated the company upon the achievement of this honor. Workers at the yard last night hailed the news with lusty cheers.

Big Work of 1941

Last year's production included not only the mammoth battleship Massachusetts, but two cruisers, eight tankers, four trawlers, and a destroyer. During the same period, six tankers and four trawlers were delivered from eight to 12 week ahead of schedule. Thus far this year the yard has delivered two cruisers, one six months ahead of schedule, the other seven months ahead. It also has delivered one cargo vessel and three tankers—all weeks ahead of schedule.

During all this vast production the yard itself has been undergoing enormous expansion—expansion which has included the problem of the development of a second big shipbuilding plant at Hingham. This yard will employ an equal number of men when completed.

Also, while many shipyards construct a single type of ship, thus making the task more uniform, Fore River has probably had the largest variety of ships in process of construction in any one shipyard at any one time, according to officials.

One of the most notable achievements of the yard during the past year was the construction of a 10,000-ton tanker in 76 days—a world's record. It was also pointed out that the battleship Massachusetts was launched right on the minute, eleven and one-half months ahead of schedule, before a record crowd of 75,000 persons. This huge addition to the Navy will be delivered to Uncle Sam 15 months ahead of schedule, it is said.

Letter From Secretary Knox

For General Manager William H. Collins, the Navy's "E" award means recognition of endless days and nights, working right with his men to speed the huge vessels down the ways. However, Mr. Collins gave much of the credit to the Navy, itself, for the cooperation extended by its officers to the workers, thus making it possible to turn the ships out at record speed.

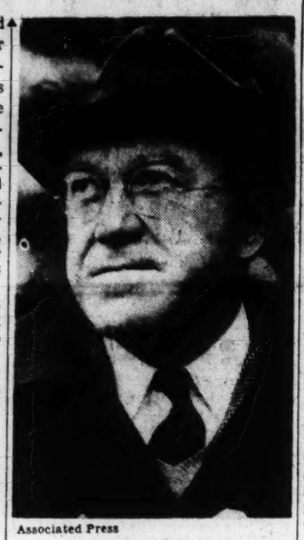
Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, received this letter from Secretary Knox, announcing the award:

It is a privilege for me to be able to advise you that the Navy Board for Production Awards has designated the Fore River Division of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Inc., a recipient of the Navy "E" Award for production achievement.

Since 1906 the "E" has been the traditional Navy symbol for excellence — for a job "Well Done."

This is an honor not lightly bestowed, and one to be cherished by you and your associates.

As the Secretary of the Navy, and as a fellow American, I congratulate you upon the achievement of this honor. And in so doing, let me remind you that your company's contribution, together with that of other of our patriotic countrymen, is only the beginning! This production, increased manyfold, must and will become the tide of victory!



Associated Press

William H. Collins

General Superintendent of the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Quincy, Mass., which won the Navy's coveted "E" award for excellence in production achievement, is shown here before the sand-bagged entrance to the power plant of the Quincy works.

Dealers Ask End Of Auto Sale Ban

Lifting of restrictions upon the sale of new automobiles was asked today by the Massachusetts Automobile Dealers Association in a resolution addressed to "our national Congressmen and Government officials."

The dealers said they failed to see why the freezing of 500,000 cars exclusive of the stockpile cars in the hands of dealers throughout the nation, "can constitute any contribution to the war effort." The organization recommended that the Government select all the cars it needed and turn the rest over to individuals who can use them in defense work. If there are any left over, the public should be given a chance to buy, the dealers insisted.

'Tech' Chemistry Head Gets '42 Richard Medal

Prof. Frederick G. Keyes, head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology chemistry department, has been awarded the 1942 Theodore William Richard medal of the Northeastern Section of the American Chemical Society.

The citation said he had "won international distinction for his work on the properties of steam under high pressure, for exact measurements of the physical properties of gases and binary mixtures." Professor Keyes has been engaged in war research since 1940.

Big Demands On Fund Are Pruned Down

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has taken a firm stand on the State's $7,000,000 war chest and is making department heads prove real war need before doling out any of the money.

Proof of this lies in the fact that to date only about $848,000 has been spent or appropriated from this fund to date, despite vastly heavier demands.

The largest expenditure approved is $671,600 for defense work, including expansion of State Guard reserve units to 6,000 men, purchase of various equipment for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Originally, it was reported, a total of $1,500,000 was asked by department chieftains for these activities. But the State Commission on Administration and Finance headed by Angier L. Goodwin, wielded heavy economy scissors at the Governor's behest.

Meanwhile, as part of the State's war effort, Mr. Goodwin and other State officials are continuing to seek economies in non-war expenditures. Mr. Goodwin reports that substantial results already have been accomplished. The exact figures could not be obtained. But they are in addition to the $7,362,000 in economies uncovered by the same group to build up the war fund.

Actually this fund totals $10,862,000, including $3,500,000 in free cash from the 1941 fiscal year, but the Legislature authorized expenditure of only $7,000,000. The remainder may be used to offset declining State revenue or be appropriated by the Legislature in a later session.

Although most observers are convinced that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts will have no G. O. P. primary opponent, there is an outside chance that Robert T. Bushnell, hard-hitting pre-Pearl Harbor interventionist, may seek the nomination.

Bushnell Prospect

Mr. Bushnell on several occasions has criticized both Senator Lodge and David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts in regard to their Senatorial actions prior to Pearl Harbor. On these occasions the fiery Attorney General has talked like a prospective candidate. His speeches have brought him many letters praising his position. The tone of these letters, it is understood, has made him think carefully about advancement.

Herter's Position

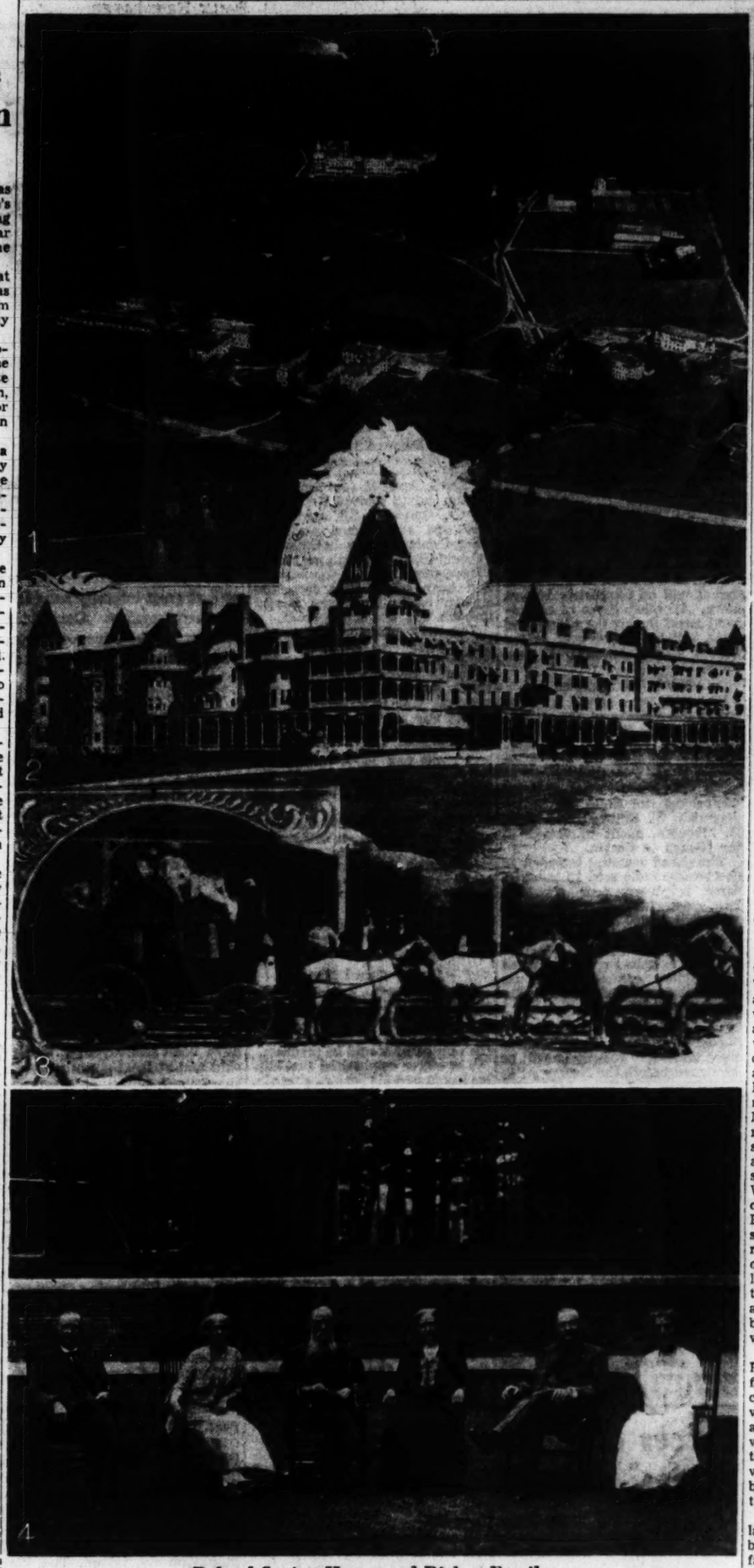
Whether Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, will run against Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts in the 10th District Republican primary is still uncertain.

While the Speaker is eager to retain political office in Massachusetts and is convinced that Representative Tinkham should be punished at the polls for his pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism, he is reported uncertain whether he should give up his Washington war service.

Meanwhile, Philip G. Bowker, member of the Metropolitan District Commission and former Brookline Republican Representative, continues to make political "hay." The sharp-talking Mr. Bowker is a potential candidate against Mr. Tinkham. Almost nightly he is speaking before groups against the bearded Representative's Congressional record.

This groundwork is considered valuable basis for a future all-out official anti-Tinkham campaign by either Representative Herter or Mr. Bowker. Most observers believe Mr. Bowker will step out if Mr. Herter runs and will serve as an effective battering ram against Mr. Tinkham. The latter probably will substitute an active field campaign for his usual practice of hunting elephants in an election year.

The new 10th district includes a large concentration of anti-isolationist voting strength, a real threat to Mr. Tinkham's continuance in Congress. **Edgar M. Mills**



Poland Spring House and Ricker Family

1. Airplane view of Poland Spring House and grounds, Poland, Maine. 2. View of hotel in '90's. 3. Guests of a former generation arriving at the hotel in one of the smart Ricker coaches. 4. Ricker family (three brothers and three sisters) former owners of Poland Spring House. They are, left to right: A. B. Ricker, Miss Sadie Ricker, Edward P. Ricker, Mrs. Ella Ricker Marsh, Hiram W. Ricker, Miss Nettie M. Ricker.

Democrats In Maine To Push the War

BANGOR, Maine, April 11 (AP)—Maine's Democrats yesterday pledged all effort toward winning the war under President Roosevelt and winning "the peace which follows by putting into effect the world principles of Woodrow Wilson."

"In the light of experience," read the 400-word platform adopted by the State's long-time minority party, "let it be known that in this war we are fighting for an enduring peace."

The biennial convention came to a close in a stirring but unavailing attempt to draft Paul G. Thurston, of Bethel, as a candidate for the party's gubernatorial nomination.

"Just as long as Paul Dundas is a candidate for Governor," said Thurston from his balcony seat in Bangor's flag-hung City Hall, "I shall support him."

Mr. Dundas, Waterville's five-term Mayor, has been adamant against proposals that he seek congressional nomination in the second district.

Bradford C. Redonnet, State Committeeman from Wiscasset, who made a rousing plea for Mr. Thurston to enter the gubernatorial field, rejected a Knox County indorsement of himself as a candidate for the same post.

The platform—only slightly longer than the record-brief document adopted by the Republicans last week at Portland—was adopted as submitted by a resolutions committee headed by State Representative Warren E. Belanger, of Winslow.

Besides its promise of all-out support of the Administration's war management, the platform called for retention of the 40-hour week, reduction of State expenses "to the very minimum," a salary scale "which will attract and hold (Maine) teachers of high ability and training," establishment of fishermen's "co-operatives" and legislation permitting municipalities to hold cash reserves against emergencies.

The war, however, dominated not only the platform but the convention addresses.

Both keynoters, United States Senator James M. Tunnell of Delaware and Mrs. Charles Hoag, of Springfield, Mass., one-time National Vice-Chairman of the Young Democrats, emphasized a desire that Democrats be elected to Congress this year.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Minute Man Revue" is being staged by the Citizen's Committee of Lexington for the Army and Navy. A stage and floor show with entertainment by 75 artists, music for dancing by Jack Marshard's Orchestra, and many other events will comprise this benefit program, in Cary Memorial Hall, 1733 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, at 8 p. m.

Sunday

Song recital at the Gardner Museum, Fenway, Zaruhi Eimassian, soprano, will be the vocal artist while selections will be played on the piano by Emanuel Zambelli. Reginald Boardman will accompany Miss Eimassian. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

Gilbert and Sullivan will be discussed by S. A. Lavine in a public forum at the Boston Public Library, At 3:30 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Roman Art," by Dr. Hanfmann, and "The Karolik Collection," by Mrs. Hayward, will be the titles of two afternoon discussions open free to the public. At 3 p. m.

Ford Hall forum at which Hermann Rauschning, onetime confidant of Adolf Hitler, will speak on "The Secret Aims of National Socialism." Once president of the Danzig Senate and one of the leaders of National Socialism, Dr. Rauschning knows intimately the secret aims of the Nazis. He will discuss ends to which German leaders would go to achieve their purposes and explain what these purposes are. Doors will open to John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, at 7:30 p. m.

Song recital by Sibyl Webb, soprano, at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Bates Alumni to Meet

The Boston Bates Alumni and Alumnae Clubs will hold a joint meeting Wednesday, April 15, at 6:30 p. m. at the Hotel Vendome.

The speaker will be Charles L. Stevens, a Bates graduate and headmaster of Wilbraham Academy, whose subject will be "Following Viking Trails." Color films will illustrate this talk.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY

TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Light rain and drizzle mixed occasionally with snow. Will end today. Temperature will be the same as yesterday with 20 to 25 mile per hour wind.

Southwest Maine: Little change in temperature today with snow in the interior, and snow changing to sleet and rain on the coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature today with snow or sleet over the south portion, ending this morning.

Massachusetts: Not quite so cold today, with light rain or drizzle ending today.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Not quite so cold today.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings have been displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:33 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 9:47 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 10:18 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Monday, 10:38 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7:49 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:36 p. m.

Famous Poland Spring House Begins New Era of Progress

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of Maine's most famous institutions is to be reorganized some time this month. The Poland Spring House, with its 70 buildings and 5,000 acres of land, will pass from the ownership of Hiram Ricker & Sons, Inc., to that of a corporation, recently formed. One Ricker, however, will be a member of the corporation—Charles W., who will serve as Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer. The other three members of the new corporation are Judge Fred H. Lancaster, President; George W. Lane, Jr., Treasurer; and Lee Whitney, Vice-President and General Manager.

Far more than just a resort of dignified luxury, Poland Spring is a monument to public hospitality in New England. While its elegant days reached their height in the gay nineties, when it was described as "a colony of shapely structures," with accommodations for several hundred guests, 50 horses, and "over the carriage-house rooms for private coachmen"; its history began actually in 1794, when Jabez Ricker swapped a farm in Alfred, Maine, for the Poland property of a group of Shakers.

The Rickers had gone to Maine from New Hampshire, where their ancestors arrived about the middle of the seventeenth century. Two brothers, George and Maturin, the first settlers, came from the Channel island of Jersey, whither Saxon "Riccars" had drifted from Germany. A noble family in Saxony during the fourteenth century their arms, now in the possession of the Poland Spring Rickers, were a "natural rose argent" and three stars on a field of azure. Jabez married Molly Wentworth of English descent and when the couple, with their 10 children, reached Poland in 1794 the only building there was a little frame house with one chimney and no hearth.

Many Wayfarers Paused

No road crossed the land at that time. There were no neighbors. The family arrived in the night, and early in the next morning two wayfarers appeared at their door asking for breakfast. They shared what they had, and from that day on every passing traveler stopped at the frame house, on his way to Portland or Paris, Me. There was no other house for many miles. No one was turned away without refreshment. The tavern, or "Mansion House," erected between 1794 and 1797 was the logical step. The swinging sign bore the name of Wentworth Ricker, one of the sons of Jabez, and the inn business at Poland has passed from father to son up to the present time. All the nails in the Mansion House, the original part of which is, under later additions, just as it was in the beginning, with low ceilings and sloping windows, were forged by Wentworth's brother Joseph, who was a blacksmith.

English mail packets calling at Portland Harbor would unload first-class mail, which was then carried over the road to Montreal, while the ships sailed up the coast and the St. Lawrence River. It was not long after the opening of the Mansion House that Wentworth Ricker took the lead in building roads that would pass through Poland.

Farmers on their way to Portland, some driving herds of cattle before them, and coming from as far off as Canada, stopped at the Mansion House. It provided overnight lodging for stage-coach passengers. The landlord stood on the threshold to give all guests a cordial welcome, and that custom has been maintained by subsequent Rickers. From earliest days religious meetings and revivals were held in the public room. There are records of services lasting from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Famous Spring Found

About 100 years ago Poland water was discovered flowing out of a ledge on the crest of Ricker Hill. It comes from a great depth and is of extraordinary purity. Stories of curative powers built a reputation for it all over the countryside, and within two years the spring, used for so long merely to water cattle, had a nation-wide trade. By 1890, more water was being sent out from Poland Spring than from all the Saratoga springs combined. Bottling replaced barreling, and a bottling house was added to the increasing number of buildings on Ricker Hill. No medication takes place. The water is bottled in its natural state as it flows from the spring, and many persons buy it simply for its purity. It has accompanied hunting expeditions up the Nile, and its emerald green bottles are to be seen in all parts of the world. One former resident of Maine tells of seeing a Poland Water packing box used for the peddling of newspapers, during his student days at Oxford.

Friends of the late Senator William E. Borah of Idaho used to say you could always find his office in Washington by the empty Poland Water bottles outside the door. Henry Ford has 100 cases a month sent to him in Dearborn, Mich. Gracie Fields takes it with her wherever she travels, as Fred Stone used to do. A good deal of it is shipped to Hollywood, Calif.

The Rickers not only have been successful innkeepers in Maine but also a powerful force in politics, civic improvements, and culture. Their hospitality has been proverbial, and it is said that the number of free guests on the books at the height of past seasons would have made the average hotel owner speechless. Numerous delightful stories are told by friends and acquaintances, one of which concerns Ricker generosity in aid of a particular candidate for governor. Supporters of the rival invited all members of the State Legislature to a free baked bean supper at Rumford Falls. As all such dignitaries in those days had railroad passes, the train ride cost them nothing. In true Maine Legislature tradition, however, they became annoyed at having to spend 25 cents apiece on hired hacks to get them from the depot to the scene of the bean supper. This was where the Rickers saw their opportunity to "go one better." They immediately invited the group for a week end at the Poland Spring House, entirely free of expense, meeting them at the train with the hotel coaches. Their candidate won the election.

Poland Spring House Built

In 1876, by which time the Mansion House had grown to a sizable hotel, the Rickers built the Poland Spring House. At first it had 100 rooms. Later additions enlarged it, and now in the two hotels about 800 guests can be accommodated. Ricker Hill commands a view of rolling farmland, with the White Mountains and the Ossipees of New Hampshire in the distance. A booklet of the nineties describes the coaches sent to meet the trains at Danville Junction as "handsome English-like drags or breaks, with spirited teams of four and six horses." Any bright morning in the season, it states, the guest, from the hotel's broad piazzas, may enjoy a brilliant spectacle "of gay equipages, victorias, four-in-hands, landaus, buckboards, drags, with prancing horses, some with liveried coachmen and footmen—private teams of guests, of which many are brought each season."

Guest books include the names of Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Calvin Coolidge, Grover Cleveland, and General Grant, who stopped at the Mansion House for a while immediately following the Civil War. Senator Borah used to go to Poland Spring as soon as Congress adjourned, and remain for the entire summer.

Important among the promoters of the fine arts in the State of Maine, the Rickers organized the first large exhibition of the works of well-known contemporary painters. Miss Nettie M. Ricker, aunt of Charles W. and daughter of the famous Hiram, fourth generation from Maturin, and promoter of the hotel business on a large scale, has been chiefly responsible for that. A member of the Copley Society and associate member of the Guild of Boston Artists, she was Art Director at Poland Spring from 1900 to 1916. Opened before the Swett Museum was built in Portland, the annual exhibition at Poland drew visitors from far and near. John J. Enneking, the painter, and Frank Carlos Griffith, manager for noted theatrical people of the day, including Minnie Maddern Fiske, collaborated in the first exhibition. The catalogues contain such names as Daniel French, Childe Hassam, Abbott Graves, Margaret F. Browne, Sears Gallagher, Frank W. Benson, Aldro T. Hibbard, and numerous others equally well known.

Each year Miss Nettie visited New York studios borrowing pictures for her exhibition. Interviewed recently she recalled with considerable pleasure the contacts she had with great artists. There was the painting she borrowed, "Autumn, Princeton, N. J." by the first Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, of whom critics said if she had devoted her time to art, she would have made a name for herself.

Spectacular Event

The art gallery and library of the Poland Spring House are housed in the State of Maine Building. Its arrival there was a spectacular event. Shown at the World's Columbian Exhibition in Chicago, in 1893, it was purchased by the Ricker family, taken apart under the personal supervision of Hiram W., transported in 16 railway coaches to Poland, and carefully reconstructed beside the hotel.

Though business declined during the depression and has been considerably affected by the increased motor travel and overnight camping of recent years, the coming season, say the new officials, looks promising, with an unusually large number of conventions already booked. One guest has signed up for his 44th summer, and many others are returning who had been going to Europe in the past decade.

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Air Corps Plans Expansion To Relieve Training Strain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11 — Under Presidential orders to expand to at least 2,000,000 men, the United States Army Air Force soon will announce a new recruiting and enlistment system, designed to build up a huge backlog of partially trained young men quickly convertible into experienced pilots, navigators, bombardiers, and mechanics.

Although finishing touches have not yet been applied to the new program, it is understood authoritatively that the Army soon will begin drawing its future airmen from the nation's vast reservoir of college and university men as well as continuing the present policy of taking them from the ranks of Selective Service draftees.

The new system will provide for a considerable measure of pre-induction training by which air-minded young men can cover much of the preliminary groundwork necessary for air work while continuing their formal education. This not only will speed the training process but also will make it possible for students to choose their future before being called by local draft boards.

Already turning out pilots at the rate of 30,000 a year, and with this rate rising steadily and rapidly, the Army Air Corps has announced plans for the organization of seven new Air Force schools at San Angelo, Amarillo, Waco, Eagle Pass in Texas; Appalachicola, Fla.; Blytheville, Ark., and Madison, Wis.

Training of Mechanics

A similar expansion is likewise under way in facilities for the training of Air Force mechanics, even though they are emerging from existing schools at the rate of 100,000 a year.

However, commenting on reports that a number of young men, who have been accepted for preliminary air training, are forced to wait weeks and sometimes months before they can begin their work, Air Corps officials here admitted that this was true, and attributed it to two main reasons:

1. A continuing shortage of facilities and the impossibility of putting any greater load upon the already overworked instructors and training craft at the nation's training centers.

2. A deliberate Army policy of having a large reserve of young men who have been accepted for the service and which can be drawn upon quickly and efficiently in order that existing facilities may be used to the utmost.

While admitting that sometimes it may be hard on a young man to be accepted for air training, to receive his preliminary physical examination, and then be told he cannot be admitted to a training school immediately, air officers here describe the existence of this reserve as "healthy" and as necessary to the greatest production of airmen.

Large Backlog Desirable

"In fact, we sometimes wish the backlog was larger. It would prevent the most efficient utilization of our existing schools if we should ever get to the end of our backlog, since we could not then be sure of just how many prospective pilots we could count on at any one time or in any one region," a high War Department official declared.

The War Department denied categorically the charges sometimes heard that the present training program is being handicapped by a shortage of mechanics necessary to handle and service training planes and that some of the country's airfields do not keep a reasonable number of planes in the air.

Officials declare that no field in the United States is handicapped to any serious degree by a mechanic shortage and that, instead of failing to utilize fully existing training planes, most of the air centers already are keeping their planes in the air beyond the number of hours considered to be safe. They admit that to do this the planes on some fields are worked double the amount of time weekly which Air Corps safety regulations prescribe.

A similarly strong denial was given to the allegation that pilots frequently are "washed out" on the slightest excuse.

"We are desperately in need of every last pilot we can get," an Air Corps officer declared. "In fact, we make the greatest effort to prevent the "washing out" of any young men who show the slightest indication of making a good pilot. We just haven't got enough youngsters so that we can pick and choose today as we did during peacetime when we had only a handful of planes and far more applications than commissions."

Whereas during peacetime some 66 per cent of the applicants were "washed out" during their preliminary training, today the percentage has dropped to 45. A year ago, no pilot was permitted to handle a four-engine bomber of the Flying Fortress or Liberator type who had not had at least 10 years flying experience. Now, however, it is necessary to turn these big planes over to comparative strangers in the air, due to the high rate of current production.

While Air Corps officers admit that the United States may experience a pilot shortage during the coming months, they are emphatic that no such shortage of mechanics looms. As an example of what is being done in training these plane-handlers, it is pointed out that two of the present schools, those at Biloxi, Miss., and Denver, Colo., have an annual capacity of 20,000 new mechanics a year.

In addition, where necessary, the Air Corps has taken young mechanics from factories through the Selective Service system, although every effort has been made not to disturb men engaged in the production of new aircraft.

Whereas most of these mechanic-training schools were only holes in the ground six months ago, they now offer 19 basic courses.

40-Mile Speed Limit Is Planned in Canada

OTTAWA, April 11 (AP)—A 40-mile an hour speed limit will be enforced throughout Canada beginning May 1, it was learned in official quarters yesterday.

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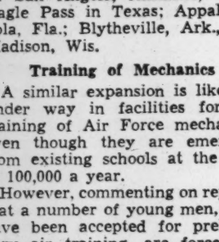

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'Armor of Spiritual Values' Urged in Fraternity Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—The National Interfraternity Conference issued a "call to arms" today in which it declared that the indispensable step to winning the war was a deeper dedication to spiritual living.

Speaking for college fraternity men throughout the United States and Canada, the Conference in a special report of its War Committee urged Americans to put on "the armor of spiritual values."

"The heavy emphasis laid upon science during the past two or three decades, at all educational levels," says its War Committee report, "has produced, we believe, one more unfortunate and perilous result, namely, the development of a conviction among many college men that nothing is real, nothing desirable, nothing even tolerable, which cannot be presented in a graph, examined through a microscope or subjected to the scrutiny and evaluation of the chemist or the physicist.

"Now all of us know that every respectable fraternity on earth was founded on certain ideals and exists for the perpetuation of those ideals in the lives of its members. It is very easy for older men, who as officials determine policies and guide procedures in their respective groups, to lose sight of these two vital facts in their interest in statistics, reports and machinery. The hour has now come to put the emphasis where the emphasis belongs—on our intangibles, our immeasurables, our imponderables; on those spiritual values without which fraternities can today present to a tortured world no excuse whatever for their continued existence.

"Who knows but that our whole fraternity system has 'come to the kingdom for such a time as this,' has at last been given the opportunity of proving the value of its past contribution to education and its right to continue to serve as a laboratory of forthright living? We can and must today enlist our members in a holy crusade for the finer things; we can and must make them see that ideals are the only hope of our war-torn race. We are ready to say with the English soldier-poet, 'Now God be thanked who hath matched us with this hour!'"

In the same manifesto the National Intrafraternity Conference re-dedicated itself to the defense of the principles of democracy in the following statement of its aims:

"The college fraternity of the United States and Canada which was conceived in the atmosphere of a struggle for political independence, and came into being as an expression of self-government.

"Adheres steadfastly to social, religious, political, and economic democracy as the only sound basis for a satisfying personal and national life.

"Defends the individual's right to liberty and equality of opportunity.

"Inculcates a sense of responsibility to self, to college, to country, and to society.

"Stresses the spiritual values of life as the foundation of the truly democratic way of living.

"Supports our countries' championship of the cause of democracy.

"Condemns all activities tending to subvert the principles and processes of democratic Government.

"Pledges unqualified loyalty and devotion to country."

The Fraternity War Committee was composed of Hamilton A. Baker, Bernard R. Kennedy, William L. Phillips, Hubert M. Poteat, Delos Smith, C. F. Williams and Cecil J. Wilkinson, Chairman.

Early Streamlined Train Being Reduced to Scrap

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—The City of Salina, described by the Union Pacific as "the world's first streamline train," is being reduced to scrap in an Omaha junk yard.

In service for eight years, the train was first inspected by President Roosevelt and placed on display at the Century of Progress Exhibition in Chicago. It ran between Kansas City, Mo., and Salina, Kan. The three cars will yield approximately 100,000 pounds of aluminum.

Pan American Day, April 14, Of Special Import This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—With one-half of the American nations now at war, the New World is turning toward this year's celebration of Pan American Day with a new appreciation of the bonds of "good neighborliness" linking the peoples and lands from Alaska to Cape Horn.

Laying particular stress upon the democratic solidarity of the Western Hemisphere in the face of totalitarian aggression, the 21 American republics will give emphasis on April 14 to the possibility of a world-wide friendship and peace based on the New World's example.

It being already apparent that the disruptive propaganda of the Axis has failed to divide the New World, Pan American Day exercises will seek to hold out the promise of a brighter, better future to a battle-scarred world.

It has been clear from the beginning that this year's celebrations in all of the 21 republics would be on a greater scale than any of the 11 preceding annual observances. The number of organizations and municipalities in the United States which will formally observe the day of the Americas in 1942 will be more than double that of 1941, it is estimated.

Highlight at Noon, April 14

The highlight of Washington's celebration will occur at noon on April 14, when the ambassadors and ministers of the 20 Latin-American Republics will be received by President Roosevelt at the White House.

Aside from the presidential reception of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, a feature of the Washington observance of Pan American Day will be a concert of music of the Americas in the stately and beautiful hall of the Americas at the Pan American Union.

Guest artist will be Elsie Houston, Brazilian soprano, who is widely celebrated for her renditions of the folk music of her native land. Francisco Mignone, one of Brazil's outstanding composers and pianists, will accompany the soloist when she sings his selections.

Also featured on this program, which is to get under way at 9:30 on April 14, will be the United States Marine Band Orchestra, a pioneer organization in the presentation of Latin American music in the United States. The concert will be broadcast over a national network and will be shortwaved to Latin America.

Of Special Interest

Of special interest to Pan American Day this year is the Inter-American Student Forum, conducted by the Pan American Union. Under this project, high school students throughout the Americas are eligible to submit an essay on the topic "what Inter-American cooperation means to my country," in competition for two four-year university scholarships, one to be given for the best paper in English and the other for the best presentation in one of the romance languages of Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

In addition to the grand prize, three cash awards will be made in each State of the United States. Pan American Day, April 14, has been selected as the closing date of the competition in this country.

Each year has seen a marked increase in the observance of Pan American Day throughout the Americas. School children and university students in all the Republics present programs, plays, pageants, and oratorical contests in which national heroes are especially honored. An educator in this country has said of this United action:

"This is one day in the year when young America can give common expression to their ideals, a day when our future leaders can recall the sacrifices made by their forefathers in the achievement of our way of life, and, finally, a day upon which they can pledge themselves, as one, to the preservation of these ideals."

Widespread Observance Seen

Civic organizations, rotary and women's clubs, the press and radio, all give special attention to April 14 with appropriate events to pay homage to the American Family of Nations.

In 1937, the Pan American Union, with headquarters in Washington, received 5,885 requests for material from the United States and Latin America upon which to build celebrative programs. By 1941 the number of requests had leaped to 12,566, while this year the total is substantially above 20,000.

The first formal observance took place on April 14, 1931, following a resolution adopted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in May, 1930. The Ambassador of Brazil in the wording of the Resolution recommended that Pan American Day should be observed in all the Republics of America "as a commemorative symbol of the sovereignty of the American Nations and the voluntary Union of all in one continental community."

The date was selected because on April 14, 1890, the first International Conference of American States, meeting in Washington, adopted a resolution which resulted in the formation of the body known today as the Pan American Union, the official international organization of the 21 American Republics.

F. B. I. Seizes Aliens

NEWARK, N. J., April 11 (AP)—E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the Newark field office, disclosed today that since the declaration of war the Federal Bureau of Investigation had seized 21 persons as potentially dangerous aliens in New Jersey.

Chicago Housewives Do Part In Saving on Milk Deliveries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Busy Chicago housewives who have asked "What can I do to help with national defense?" had their answer from State Rationing Administrator Michael F. Mulcahy April 6, when Chicago's new schedule of milk deliveries went into effect.

One thing they are now doing is to help in the saving of materials vitally needed in defense—rubber and gasoline in particular—by cooperating fully with their milkman.

"Milk dealers," Mr. Mulcahy said, "compose one of the very largest groups of users of automobile trucks. Considerable saving in the use of those materials which are vital to the war program can be made by milk distributors in this area by eliminating more than one call per day to each customer, by making deliveries outside the congested loop area during daylight hours, and by re-routing customers to make the maximum deliveries with the minimum use of equipment, rubber, and fuel."

Every housewife has automatically assumed a share of responsibility in the new setup. And yet that responsibility exacts no real sacrifice from either her or her family; it merely requires promptness and efficiency—which already are a matter of routine in numberless homes.

Pay-as-You-Use

It does not mean that milk users are limited in their supply, but merely that milk does not arrive in time for a before-eight-o'clock breakfast. It does not imply that they have to pay more for a quart of milk but only that they must remember to order at one time all the milk they will require for the day; while both bottles and money must be awaiting the milkman at the time of his one daily call.

Even with full co-operation from housewives, however, the major responsibility for defense savings lies with the milk dealers, themselves, to whom Mr. Mulcahy directed his recommendations concerning deliveries.

Pending announcement of plans for economy in gasoline and tires being worked out by the milk distributors' national organization, Chicago dealers are already working on their local problem. Four companies which have never entirely stopped use of horse-drawn vehicles are reconditioning old wagons once retired to disuse, and are taking on more horses.

The Beatrice Creamery Company, in nearby Waukegan, has originated a wooden tire which is to become standard equipment when the company changes over from motortrucks to horse-drawn wagons.

The change-back is reminiscent of two decades ago when dairy companies were receiving complaints from citizens who claimed they had no more than gotten to sleep when the steel-rimmed wagon wheels once rebuilt pavements woke them up. It was about that time that distributors indulged in the luxury of rubber shoes for their horses, and rubber rims for wagon wheels.

Speed Required

But horses, Paul Potter, secretary of the Milk Dealers' War Conservation Committee, says, are only a partial solution to the present problem, because the large area to be covered requires speedier transportation.

The possibility of consolidating milk routes of the various distributors in order to conserve war materials meets with the prompt disapproval of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union — some of whose wholesale drivers in 1941—according to a State University bulletin—received an average weekly wage of $108 a driver.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Newton Pupils Display Their Bond Posters

Pupils in the 13 schools in Newton have contributed the group of posters displayed today and yesterday in the Newtonville Public Library, under the sponsorship of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs. The exhibit is part of a State-wide contest inaugurated by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the winning posters from each locality will be on display at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on April 14.

The 15 best posters in the Newton display will be selected by five judges, who include Gluyas Williams, cartoonist; A. W. Heintzelman, drypoint artist and etcher, in charge of the print room at the Boston Public Library; Joseph Reynolds, maker of stained glass; John Bierer, head of civilian defense in the City of Newton; and E. Donald Robb Newton artist and architect.

Mrs. John A. McAuliffe, chairman of the Art Committee of the Newton federation, has arranged the contest with the co-operation of Julius Warren, Superintendent of Schools in Newton, and Miss F. Eleanor Elliott, Director of Art in the Newton public schools., Mrs. McAuliffe's committee includes Mrs. John Heibeck, Mrs. Eric Kermath, Mrs. Walter D. Knight, Mrs. Marvin B. Perry, Mrs. Frank M. Mardo, Mrs. Edward J. Norris, Mrs. George Wyman, Mrs. Gordon S. Pinkham, Mrs. Raymond O. Littlefield, and Mrs. Roger C. Ellis.

About 80 posters are on display, all designed to stimulate the sale of war bonds and stamps.

By a Staff Photographer

In Newton War-Stamp Poster Contest

Mrs. John A. McAuliffe, Art Chairman of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, and Joanne Green, with an example of the Defense Stamp posters entered in the contest sponsored by the Federation in the Newton Schools—part of the general competition being conducted this season under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. The posters are on exhibition today at the Newtonville Library.

Legislative Parley At Quincy Called By Women's Clubs

The First, Second and Third Districts of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will have a joint Legislative Conference at the Quincy Women's Clubhouse, President's Lane, Quincy, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Charles P. Heinemann, president of the hostess club, will welcome the visitors. Special guests will be Mrs. Herbert F. French, First Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy.

Mrs. Ray S. Spencer, Legislative chairman of the Quincy Club, will introduce the Directors of the three Districts: Mrs. Fred H. Graham, First; Mrs. Harry M. Harmon, Second, and Mrs. Burton P. Jenkins, Third.

Mrs. Arthur I. Burgess, State Chairman of Legislation and First Vice-President of the Quincy Women's Club, will present as speakers State Senator Jarvis Hunt of Attleboro, President of the Senate, who will talk about our State Government in time of war, and Mrs. Emma Tousant of Quincy, Chairman of the State Industrial and Accident Board, who will describe the work of her department.

Members of the State Legislative Committee will assist Mrs. Burgess in presenting a skit, "The Fascinations of Legislation." They will be: Mrs. Albert Farnsworth, Central Vice-Chairman; Mrs. C. Collins Phipps, Northern Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Arthur Desoe, Contact Chairman; Mrs. Edward Southwick, Secretary; Mrs. Romeo David; Mrs. Fred Grinnell; Mrs. Clifford Strout; Mrs. Orren Tarr; Mrs. Warren Whitman and Mrs. Soren Willeson.

Tea will be served at the close of the Conference, with Mrs. Carlton Easton, hospitality chairman of the Quincy Club, in charge.

Calendar of Coming Women Clubs' Events

Tomorrow

International Institute of Boston — All-Portuguese program and open house. 190 Beacon Street; 4 p. m.; open to the public.

Monday

Arlington Allied War Relief Committee—Regular meeting; 10:30 a. m., at St. John's Episcopal Church. Women's group from Arlington Heights Methodist Church in charge of food table.

West Newton Women's Educational Club—Meeting of the travel class, at the home of Mrs. Patrick J. Duncan, 111 Adens Avenue; 2 p. m.

State House Women's Club—Annual meeting and election of officers. Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston. Executive Board meeting at 5:30 p. m., dinner at 6 o'clock.

Brookline Woman's Club — Public Health Day, Whitney Hall, 2 p. m. Dance program by pupils of Kathryn Pope School. Talk by Margaret Matheson Poole on health.

Boston Ruskin Club—"My Personal Experiences in China Last Year," by Mrs. Henry H. Meyer; 3 p. m., Boston Public Library lecture hall. Public invited; business meeting 3:30 p. m.

D. A. R., Lucy Jackson Chapter—A program honoring American composers, by Florence Owen Lucas, contralto; 2 p. m.; Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls. Roger Withington to speak on interior decoration. Guests admitted without usual fee.

Medford Hillside Mothers' Club—American Home Day. "The Changing American Home" by Mildred Beryl Palmer. Music by the mandolin class; 2:30 p. m.; Universalist Vestry.

Milton Woman's Club—Business meeting at 2:15 p. m., preceded by refreshment hour at 1:15. "Economic Aspect of World Affairs" by Dr. J. Duane Squires.

Watertown Woman's Club—Public Health Day, begins with tea hour at 1:15 p. m. Business meeting and program. Talk by Mrs. T. Grafton Abbott on "Understanding Ourselves and Others." Xylophone selections by Charlotte Knowlton. Unitarian Paris House.

Winchester Fortnightly Club — Annual meeting and luncheon; 12:30 p. m. Fortnightly Headquarters; Common Street. Election of officers. Entertainment by Olga Pavlova, Ukrainian soprano.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Current Events Class. Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor to talk on world affairs; clubhouse; 2 p. m.

Tuesday

Junior League of Boston—Lecture by Sidney Shurcliff on skiing, accompanying his two-part film "Skiing Again." In the ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street; 8:30 p. m.

Business and Professional Women's Club—Annual dinner; Hotel Vendome, Boston, 7 p. m. Guest speaker Irving T. McDonald, war analyst and Librarian at Holy Cross College, Worcester. Musical program by Yvonne DesRosiers, soprano, and Edward Cole, baritone-bass, accompanied by Madeline Meredith.

West Roxbury Woman's Club — Regular meeting. Refreshments at o'clock, preceding the meeting in Highland Hall. Kodachrome pictures and lectures on "Wild Flowers of the West" by Gordon Cunthorne.

Music Lovers' Club of Boston—Final concert of season; Copley-Plaza; 10:45 a. m. Mary Perrino, pianist, Mary Saunders, soprano, and the Silberberg string trio.

Dorchester Woman's Club—Musical program "Melody House" presented by Choral Class, Mrs. Eleanor Kerr Smith directing.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Legislative Conference of First, Second, and Third Districts, Quincy Women's Clubhouse, President's Lane; 2 p. m. Tea will be served.

Professional Women's Club—Monthly business meeting 2:30 p. m.; Georgian Room; Hotel Statler, Boston. Mrs. Robert A. Reynolds presides. Lecture and puppet show by Martha W. Fiedler and group of puppeteers.

Charlotte Cushman Club—Rummage Sale, Horticultural Hall, Boston, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

New England Farm and Garden Association—Lecture by Dorothy Thompson, columnist, Symphony Hall, Boston, 8:30 p. m.

Lynn Woman's Club—Regular meeting. Musicale by Bodky Trio. Hostesses Mrs. William F. Pashby, Mrs. Arthur J. Frawley; 2:15 p. m.

Old and New Club of Malden—Current events lecture by Dr. Kirtley Fletcher Mather. Vestry of Center Methodist Church, 8 p. m.

Stoneham Woman's Club—American Home Day. Lecture by J. Russell Barlow on "Practical Points on Interior Decorating." Tea served; 2:30 p. m. Legion Hall, Common Street.

Townsend Woman's Club—President's Day and Exhibit of Crafts. Mrs. James Lambert, Chairman. Beatrice Bowry to speak on "Framing the Face"; 2:45 p. m.; School House.

Wednesday

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Literature Committee Book Tea, Methodist Church Parish House, 2:30 p. m. Alice Dixon Bond, guest speaker.

Winchester Better Homes Garden Club—Mrs. Ralph G. Swain of Brockton to speak on conservation of steel, oil, aluminum, and rubber. Meeting open to the public free of charge; 2 p. m. Winchester Public Library. Mrs. William Goodhue to preside.

Belmont Woman's Club—"Yankee Swap" conducted by the Antiques Committee of the Club. Clubhouse, 2:30 p. m.

Brighthelmstone Club of Allston—Victory Fair. Doors open at 11 a. m. Luncheon served at sandwich bar. Cookery, demonstration at 2 p. m. Supper at 6:30 p. m. Evening entertainment, Clubhouse.

D. A. R., Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter—Travelogue by Walker L. Chamberlin, at business meeting which convenes 7:45 p. m. after informal dinner at Hotel Kenmore, Boston.

Thursday

Wilmington Women's Club—"The History and Romance of Silver" by Mary B. Walsh. Also Eleanor Packard Jackson, pianist, will entertain. Dessert hour at 1:30 p. m. followed by business meeting. Mrs. Harold E. Melsar presiding.

Melrose Woman's Club—Sixtieth anniversary and annual luncheon; 12:45 p. m.; Memorial Hall. Talk on "Foundations for the Future," a history of the club's activities. Musical program by Mary Barr Snyder.

Brewster Woman's Club—"A Walk in the Garden," supervised by Mrs. Jeremiah Clark and the Garden Committee. Musical program and tea; Clubhouse; 2 p. m.

Florence Crittenton League, Winchester Circle—Annual meeting. Guest speaker Dr. Arthur H. Briggs, Dean Emeritus of Theology, on "The Look Ahead." Music by Sadie Roberts Horn, soprano, and Mary Ranton Witham, accompanist; tea; Home of Mrs. Reginald Bradlee, 6 Ledgewood Road; 3 p. m.

Wollaston Garden Club—"Afternoon with the Horticultural Study Group." Wollaston Branch Library's Community Room, 2 p. m.

Friday

Boston City Federation of Organizations—Annual meeting and luncheon, Parker House, 10:30 a. m.

Woburn Woman's Club—Annual meeting and election of officers. Polls open 11 a. m. Luncheon 12 noon. Entertainment by the MacDowell Ladies' Quartette. Business meeting 2:30 p. m.

Saturday

New Hampshire's Daughters—A three-act play "First Lady," by June Hamblin. Solarium of Hotel Vendome, Boston; 2 p. m. Mrs. Walter E. Jewett, President, to conduct business session. Tea hostesses, Mrs. Leo Gilman and Mrs. Stanley Dolley. Food sale conducted by Miss Winifred Abbott.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Sydney—6:25 p. m.—News and Comment. VLC7, 11.88 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

For Sunday, April 12

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:55 p. m.—News in Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—8:25 p. m.—"Bridgebuilders." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Maestro Augusto Cuellar, pianist. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WEIR, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Concert Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—Hawaiian Serenade.
4:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"Swing Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.
5:30 p. m.—"For Mother and Dad."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
7:00 p. m.—This Is War.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—"Samovar Serenade."
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

12:00 m.—Walter Kidder's Program.
12:15 p. m.—Civilian Defense Program.
12:20 p. m.—Consumer News.
12:30 p. m.—Luncheon Concert.
1:00 p. m.—News Service.
1:15 p. m.—George and Dixie, songs.
1:30 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Baseball Season Opening.
2:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Boston Red Sox Baseball Game.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—"This Is War."
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—"Treasure Hour of Songs."
8:30 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—John Gunther, news.
10:15 p. m.—America Preferred; Adolf Serkin, piano.
10:45 p. m.—Don Bovay, songs.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Gypsy Caravan.
11:30 p. m.—Bert Farber's Orchestra.

For Sunday, April 12

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
3:30 p. m.—Charioteers; quartet.
3:45 p. m.—"Hawaiian Serenade."
4:00 p. m.—News; band.
4:15 p. m.—"Mandolettes."
4:30 p. m.—"Vesper Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
5:15 p. m.—Eddie Dean, tenor.
5:30 p. m.—"The Story of Boulder Dam."
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:06 p. m.—New Friends of Music.
6:30 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
7:00 p. m.—News; sports.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Robert Royce, tenor.
7:45 p. m.—String quartet.
8:00 p. m.—News; military band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Symphonic Strings."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

12:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
12:15 p. m.—"Letters to My Son."
12:30 p. m.—"Symphonetta."
1:00 p. m.—"Rhapsody in Rhythm."
2:00 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
2:30 p. m.—"20th Century Serenade."
3:00 p. m.—Voice, Violin, Organ.
3:30 p. m.—Two-piano recital.
4:00 p. m.—Hal McIntyre's Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Concert Album."
5:00 p. m.—"I Hear America Singing."
5:30 p. m.—Marine Corps Program.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Pan Americana.
6:30 p. m.—"Symphonic Strings."
7:00 p. m.—Curtain Calls.
7:30 p. m.—Sunday Night Concert.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
9:15 p. m.—From Symphony Hall, Boston: Verdi's "Requiem" and Zoltan Kodaly's "Psalmus Hungaricus," sung by Handel and Haydn Society; Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor.
10:30 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
10:30 p. m.—"Keep 'Em Rolling!" guests.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:59 p. m.—Glen Gray's Orchestra.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Theater of Today; drama	News; Farm Hour; speakers; orch.	"Musical Roundup"; "Consumer's Time"; Ilka Chase; orchestra; vocalist; guests	Salute to South America; Boston Braves vs. Boston Red Sox baseball game	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15	Lutes Rainer			Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home		"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45				"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	News	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"; with Vivienne Cameron
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard	
1:30	Science Adventures	Contrasts in Melody	"All Out for Victory";	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45	Westminster Choir	War News	Transcribed music	Baseball Season Opening	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; Of Men and	"Fantasy in Melody";	Spelling Bee from	Boston Braves - Boston	Victory Program
2:15	Books	C. Dennis; soloist; orch.	Faneuil Hall; grand	Red Sox baseball game.	Victory Program
2:30	Brush Creek Follies	Elwood Gary, songs	finals; music by South	Boston Braves - Boston	Victory Program
2:45	Brush Creek Follies	"Here's to You"	Boston High School	Red Sox baseball game	Nancy Mace, soprano; Five Star News
3:00	Country Journal	Royal Canadian Air	Orchestra	Boston Braves - Boston	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
3:15	Country Journal	Force Band	Spelling Bee from	Red Sox baseball game.	Benny Goodman's Orch.
3:30	United We Stand	News Summary; Clyde	Faneuil Hall; grand	Boston Braves - Boston	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
3:45	United We Stand	Lucas' Orchestra	finals; music by South	Red Sox baseball game	Carmen Miranda, songs
4:00	Young Americans in	Club Matinee; variety	Boston High School	Colonial Network Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:15	the Making	Club Matinee; variety	Orchestra	Colonial Network Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
4:30	News; Musical	Club Matinee; variety	"Air Youth of America"	Sports Matinee	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:45	Camera	Club Matinee; News	Golf Tournament	Sports Matinee	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra;	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Sports Program	Old-Time Dance Music.
5:15	Artur Rodzinski,	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
5:30	conductor	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	Andre Kostelanetz' Orch.
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	War Reporter	Glenn Miller's Serenade.	News
6:00	News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer Dinner Concert	Don Poivero's Orchestra
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Defense	Press Roundup Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The War Today	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00	"This Is War"; Norman Corwin drama	"This Is War"; drama; Norman Corwin, direct'r	"This Is War"; drama; Norman Corwin, direct'r	"This Is War"; drama; Norman Corwin, direct'r	"This Is War"; drama, Norman Corwin, direct'r
7:15	"Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
7:30	ica"; marimbas	drama	Melodic Moods	Inside of Sports	Treasury Star Parade
7:45					
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Able's Irish Rose";	"Treasure Hour of Song";	"Lest We Forget"; drama
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tumina	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	"Swap Night"; H. Allen	"Truth or Consequences";	Chicago Theater; Fritz	101st Vets. Assn.; orch.
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	Smith, conductor	quiz program	Operetta; Marion Claire,	Quartet
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Leighton Noble's Orch.	National Barn Dance;	soprano; Allan Jones,	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	tenor	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Harry James' Orchestra	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Meet the Band	Orchestra; guest	Harry James' Orchestra	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	United China Relief Pro-	Sports Newsreel	John Gunther, News	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	gram; Symphony orch.;	U. S. Secret Serv; sp'ker	America Preferred;	Count Basie's Orchestra
10:30	Bobby Tucker's Or.	dramatizations; guests;	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Rudolf Serkin, piano	Cab Calloway's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	speeches	Ted Steele's Studio Club	News Service	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:00	T. A. Raman, talk	News; Music	News Service	California Melodies; va-	U. S. Marine Band
11:15	Weather; Leighton	Dance orchestra	Local news; Music	riety program	Don Poivero's Orchestra
11:30	Noble's Or.; Fred-	Dance orchestra	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete	Ben Farber's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	dy Martin's Orch.	Dance orchestra	Bresciia's Orchestra	Ben Farber's Orch.	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Willcher, organ	News; Peerless Trio	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:15		Piano Trio		Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Flute Musicale	"The Song Chop"	
8:45	Circle	Tone Pictures	News Service	"The Song Shop"	
9:00	News of the World	World News Roundup	World News Roundup	Sunday Morning Serenade	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	Deep River Boys; quartet		Religious service
9:30	Loft; J. Mattfeld,	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	Sunday Morning Serenade	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"		Religious service
10:00	Church of the Air,	"Musical Millwheel";	Uncle Bob; children's	Musical Album	Religious service
10:15	Church of the Air,	Joseph Marais, songs	program	Male Quartet	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan;	"Prescott Presents"; quartet	"Stories of America"	Music From Many Lands	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; quartet	Vi & Vilma, songs; piano	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:00	News; "Everybody's	News; Musicale	Services from Cathedral	Church service	Operetta
11:15	Church"; guest	"Recital Period"	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan
11:30	Invitation to	Revue in Miniature	Services from Cathedral	Church service	Operetta
11:45	Learning; guests	Revue in Miniature	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple service	Gilbert and Sullivan Op.
12:00	News Service	Foreign Policy Talk	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Leigh White, talk	First Piano Quartet	"Letters to My Son"	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall; Symphony	Emma Otero, soprano	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop; "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloist	Launching S. S. Olaf	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Music Hall; Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour; Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloist	Religious program	Dept. of Justice Series	Ossofsky's Orchestra
1:30	News; "What's New	Music Hall; Symphony	"Silver Strings"	The Lutheran Hour;	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	at the Zoo"	Orchestra; soloist	"Silver Strings"	Lutheran chorus	baritone
2:00	"Music on Parade"	Blue Theater Players;	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Irving Caesar, songs	Question-Answer Period.
2:15	"Music on Parade"	"Sing Song of Supermen"	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Langworth Concert Or.
2:30	Columbia Workshop	"Show of Yesterday and	"This Is Fort Dix";	This Is Fort Dix"; Tom	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Col. W'kish'p; News	Today"; drama; orch.	Round Table Discussion	Slater, m. c.	gram; talk; music
3:00	New York Philhar-	"Wake Up, America";	"Chats About Dogs," sk.	"The Americas Speak";	Religious program
3:15	monic - Symphony	"Wake Up, America";	H. V. Kaltenborn	"The Americas Speak";	Religious program
3:30	John Barbirolli,	"Wake Up, America";	Melodic Moods	Hickham Field Glee Club	Scandinavian Melodies.
3:45	conductor	"Wake Up, America";	Melodic Moods	'Selective Service'; talks	Scandinavian Melodies.
4:00	New York Philhar-	News; Mastersingers	Quiz of Two Cities	Reviewing Stand; aus-	Religious program
4:15	monic - Symphony	Richard Liebert, organ	Quiz of Two Cities	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	"Behind the Mike";	Army Hour; speakers;	Young People's Church	"Is That So?"; forum
4:45	Or.; Astrid Varnay	drama preview; songs	music; dramatic sketch	of the Air; speaker	Circle C Ranch Boys
5:00	Family Hour; G.	Moylan Sisters, songs	Army Hour; speakers;	"I Hear America Singing"	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Rosa	Olivio Santoro, yodeler	music; dramatic sketch	"I Hear America Singing"	Religious program
5:30	Graham; chorus	Whelan, Bielenmakers'	World's Music; Dr.	Marine Corps Program;	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	variety show	Music; M. Piastro, con.	chorus; orchestra	Religious program
6:00	Theater; Paulette	"Fun House"; Joe	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	Five Star News
6:15	Goddard; 'Pursuit'	Tobin, m. c.	prano; violin and organ	guest; W. Compton, m.c.	Irish Melodies
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	News Commentators	News Service	'Symphonic Strings";	Religious program
6:45	Gene Autry; Music	Network program	Baseball News	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	Religious program
7:00	Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny; M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:15	Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester"; or,	Religious program	"Uncle Bill"; talk
7:30	Guild; Our Skeltons;	Daughters of Uncle Sam;	Bandleader Ray Heich-	Joe Rapposelli,	Central Baptist Church
7:45	"Tight Shoes"	All-Girl Band; guest	man's Orchestra	'Invitation to Waltz'	of Quincy; Rev. Frank
8:00	World News	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest;	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15	World News	Religious program	comedy; orchestra	Air	Central Baptist Church
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	American Forum of Air	Classical Album
8:45	jury; Elmer Davis	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Star Theater; Fred	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album
9:15	Allen; K. Baker;	"The Parker Family";	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Classical Album
9:30	Portland Hoffa;	"Dear John"; drama	"America's Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:45	guests; orchestra	Dinah Shore, songs; or	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	John Gunther, News	"Aria Auditions"
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Australian News	"Aria Auditions"
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	'Joe and Mabel'; comedy	"Keep 'Em' Rolling";	Five Star News
10:45	Dance Time	J. Anthony, director	'Joe and Mabel' comedy	variety program	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News	News Service	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15	"They Live For-	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30	ever"; drama	Music You Want	Mystery Series with John	"Answering You"; British	Day's End; music
11:45	V. Monroe's Orch.	Music You Want	Wayne	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Arthur Godfrey	"Orphans of Divorce";	"The Bartons"; sketch	Ruth Mosa, Interviews	Talk; Sunset Trio
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons";	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Carl Garber's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn";	Boake Carter, News	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	"Serenade in Tangotime"	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Musical Roundup	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox; Talk
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	W. E. Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Ed Camden's Orchestra	Margaret Jamie, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Salute to South America	Dramatic sketches
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World";	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Contrasts in Melody	"Orimm's Daughter"; sk.	Dixie Songsters	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	We Love and Learn	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Sports Comments	Organ Recital
2:45	"The Goldbergs"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	"The Song Shop"	Five Star News
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Dance Matinee
3:15	Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Dance

Boston Experiencing No Major Labor Tieup Except That at Jordan Marsh Company

Victim of Political Bickering, California Largely Unguarded

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—If sabotage from within or attacks from without should come and find California unprepared it will be because Californians themselves have lost four months of war in quarreling about how to protect their State instead of adequately protecting it.

If Japanese paratroops were silently dropped by night on California's valleys, they would find fertile ground for work in unguarded irrigation canals, bridges, power lines, mountain passes, highways, oil fields and fuel storage tanks. They could work unopposed in many areas of the State. When dawn came, their work would be done, and they would have vanished.

These facts are not recorded as predictions of disaster. They are regarded as grounds for a call to action by those few here who recognize the gravity of the situation. If public opinion were informed of the situation, and the lax officials called to account, 24 hours would suffice to throw an adequate guard around the points of danger.

There is no secret about the gape in the inland defenses. While Gov. Culbert L. Olson refuses to call a special session of the State Legislature to provide what military authorities would consider an adequate State Guard, and while Californians debate whether a Guard or a "home militia" would be a voting machine in the Governor's hands, anyone may jump in his automobile and ascertain the facts for himself.

A plain citizen driving inland from a coastal point, as did this correspondent, may count as many as four vital bridges which are unguarded on a road jam-packed with military travel. The destruction of any one would delay delivery of military supplies by highway. He can see a number of railroad trestles and bridges, unguarded. Dynamiting of any one of these would cut the flow of military supplies to the nation's far-flung Pacific war fronts. It would hold up ships at port beyond schedule. It would bottle up men and equipment in inland sectors.

Any plain citizen can pass by numbers of open reservoirs and aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and over bridges and clover-leafs. He can see that military targets as well as huge civilian populations in great cities are laid wide open to the machination of saboteurs who could make water supply or communications routes military objectives.

Between a great California city, a capital of West Coast industry, and vital military depots in inland points lies a great mountain-piercing tunnel. Unguarded against sabotage or even a temporary bottleneck operation, it could be blocked so as to delay military supplies for many hours, or even days and months.

Question of Who Gets Votes

While tunnels, highway bridges, railroad bridges, power lines, power stations and substations, reservoirs and aqueducts have been declared military zones in the Far West by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, chief of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, yet General DeWitt has made it clear the Army cannot deploy combat troops to protect strategic areas on the coast which should be guarded by local authorities. General DeWitt has never given the West Coast a guarantee against enemy attack or sabotage. He has plainly said California and the Far West are in a combat zone.

Yet outside the largest industrial and military centers little evidence of military protection by the State Guard appears. This is because Californians have been more concerned about who is going to receive political support from a State Guard, this being a gubernatorial election year, than about protecting the State against attack or sabotage.

Soon after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor the question of a State Guard came up at a special session of the State Legislature. After many days of bickering, a bill was passed which neither the Governor nor the Legislature liked and which State Guard officers declared was unworkable and inadequate, since it required drastic changes in the military organization of the Guard, stripping some officers of rank and otherwise handicapping the military system.

While Governor Olson "froze" the Guard's $8,000,000 appropriation in a State Supreme Court contest of the law's validity, guardsmen, serving in wind and rain, many having quit jobs to do so, were not being paid. Their families faced serious difficulties and in some instances eviction.

Up to April 9 no payment had been made to the Guardsmen for service since Jan. 31, The Christian Science Monitor was informed by an official Guard spokesman. This is because of difficulties in applying the new law.

Mass resignations of men have occurred, the spokesman said, amounting in the San Francisco area alone to 50 per cent of personnel by April 1 and approximately 30 per cent of personnel in the past five days.

"The soldiers are disgusted with political bickering at Sacramento and with uses of a military organization," the spokesman said. "If a mayor in some community asks for Guardsmen we are moved there instead of concentrating on vital military objects and missions."

Guerrilla Force of 100,000?

From Governor Olson's office in Sacramento the Monitor learned that checks for Guard service since Jan. 31 through March 31 were starting through the mail April 10 and that within 10 days all Guardsmen will have been paid.

Meanwhile, still declining to call a session of the Legislature to handle the confused situation, Governor Olson has acted, since the Supreme Court upheld the Guard Law, to form a guerrilla or "Home Guard" of 100,000 men and boys, farmers and hunters throughout the State. These men would be licensed in companies for use in their home communities and would "actually be an auxiliary of the State Guard" the Governor's office declared. Training would be under the Adjutant General, according to War Department regulations. However, by April 9 the Governor's office had had no report on progress in recruiting such an Army.

The Governor's office declared that re-enlistments in the State Guard in vital industrial areas, such as San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles, amounted to "better than 62 per cent"; in nonindustrial inland centers the re-enlistment stood at 92 per cent, the Governor's office said. Failure of men to re-enlist was explained by the office as due to the fact Guardsmen were taking jobs in war industries.

Wide World

Harvard Seniors of Draft Age Taught Russian

Prof. Samuel H. Cross teaching a class of Harvard University seniors the Russian language. They are all of draft age and when they finish the course in May they will be equipped to take posts in the army, as interpreters, radio translators or Government representatives with the Russian forces.

Austin Calls For More Aid For Russians

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, the assistant Republican leader, urged today that America redouble its efforts to supply Russia and China with critical military equipment as the speediest means of striking at the Axis while the United Nations marshal their forces for an offensive in the Pacific.

Senator Austin, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said it appeared to him that if additional American aid was forthcoming the Russians might be able not only to halt the projected Nazi spring offensive but turn it into a decisive defeat.

Praising the "audacious fight" being made by the Soviet armies, Senator Austin told reporters it was evident, however, that an ever-increasing amount of supplies must reach them if they were to continue to push the Germans back.

Conceding that the loss of Bataan Peninsula to the Japanese would free many Nipponese troops for action elsewhere, Senator Austin said this fact could be offset if some of the vast man power of China could be properly equipped and moved to battle areas.

Senator Austin said he was impressed by the leadership displayed by the Russian military command and added that he felt the Chinese forces had an equally competent staff headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, the Democratic Whip, agreed that the Russians and Chinese ought to have increased aid but pointed out that the amount of equipment which could be sent would be determined largely by available shipping.

New Social Service Field Result of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—A new field for social service was opened in the United States when aliens were removed from the coastal areas, according to Dr. Donald Howard, research assistant of the Russel Sage Foundation, in an address at Hunter College recently.

Social workers have been aiding aliens who do not have enough money to move and have been helping them to find work, he said in an address at Hunter College this week. They have also found employment for men displaced from industries by Government priorities.

The field for social service will also be widened with the rationing of food, Dr. Howard held, recalling that in England when oranges became scarce, distribution for both rich and poor was taken over by the social workers.

"The tragedy is that it took war and scarcity to assure the poor people of getting their quota of oranges," he added.

Another problem has arisen because of the greater number of mothers who are going out to work. "This situation," he said, "must be watched carefully to prevent problems from arising in connection with children who must be left to themselves all day."

War Sweeps Away Age and Race Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Youngstown huge steel and other industrial plants, swamped with war orders and struggling with the problems of finding enough skilled help to man vital machines, have torn down all color, racial, religious and age limits.

Negro workmen who previously had much trouble finding places in the more skilled lines of employment; unnaturalized aliens, including Germans and Italians, and even "overage" men are being pressed into service throughout the valley to help the war effort.

The only place there is any discrimination against aliens is in the shops making highly secret military equipment.

Registrar of Motor Boats To Retire After Long Service

Log of the Port of Boston

Concluding 35 years in the United States Customs Services at Boston, Benjamin Wonson Chase of Needham Heights, who has been Registrar of Motor Boats for the Massachusetts Customs District 24 years, is to retire with the close of business April 30.

Mr. Chase was the first Registrar of Motor Boats, having been appointed to the position in 1918 when the Federal law made necessary the registering and numbering of motor boats. He is also the last Registrar for the Customs, as a recent residential order transfers these duties to the Coast Guard as soon as arrangements can be made for the change.

During his term as Registrar of Motor Boats, Mr. Chase became known to thousands of yachtsmen, fishermen, and motor boat owners along the entire Massachusetts coast line, to whom he issued official numbers—similar to automobile registration — but without plates or expense to the boat owner.

To register a motor boat is compulsory, but there is no fee, and for plates, the owner paints a specified number on the bows of his craft, or uses other means of showing the numbers permanently. When ownership of a numbered vessel is changed, it must be reported or the owner is subject to a fine.

Mr. Chase entered the Customs Service April 14, 1907, as a messenger, and was advanced to clerk in the old Bond Division under Deputy Collector Samuel J. Devlin. This division was consolidated with the Marine Division in 1914, when Mr. Chase was given charge of all customs entry and vessel bonds, a position he held until 1935 in addition to being registrar since 1918.

A native of East Gloucester, Mr. Chase moved to West Harwich, on the Cape, early in childhood, later going into the wholesale clothing and men's furnishings business. He joined the old Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and when the Spanish American War broke out in 1898 went into active Federal Service as first Sergeant of Company K, Eighth Regiment.

After the war he went into business for himself in Danvers. He married Miss Margaret Olmsted, a teacher in West Harwich, in 1904, and after entering the customs service at Boston, served as Deputy Collector in various sub-ports of the Massachusetts Customs district.

Fire-Fighting Tugs

Crew members of all tugs of the Boston Towboat Company's fleet had a chance this week to put their recent lessons on fire fighting into practice. They have been "pupils" of Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, and Joe Daly of the towing company.

Hardly had the huge, dense black, cloud of smoke, spiralled skyward from the Navy property in East Boston Tuesday when the fleet of tugs were under way, racing across the harbor to aid. Arriving well ahead of the city fireboats, they were credited by Coast Guardsmen with performing splendid service, despite the fact that the tugs are not yet equipped for fire fighting as they will be soon, under the port defense plan.

Inland Waterway

New impetus is being given the proposal of Frank S. Davis of the Maritime Association, that the intracoastal waterway be used by shallow draft boats to move much of the coastwise freight that now goes on vessels along the coastline where enemy submarines are lurking.

President Roosevelt disclosed plans at a press conference a few days ago for increased use of the inland waterway and hinted that shallow draft barges for the work might be produced both quickly and efficiently at old New England shipyards where wooden vessels have been built for generations.

The present situtiion is also reviving interest in the so-called "missing link" of the Boston-Florida inland waterway, which is in New Jersey. A hearing on this question, originally scheduled for March 23, is expected to be held soon before United States Army Engineers at Washington.

Tidewater Terminals

Following the recent appointment of Leo J. Coughlin to the office of Chief of the In-Transit and Reconsignment Depots, in the office of Chief of Transportation, War Department, the Tidewater Terminals raised four employees to the position of Vice-President, carrying on the work in four respective parts of the country, formerly under judisdiction of Mr. Coughlin. One of the four, T. W. Haskell, General Manager of the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Inc., and the Lincoln Tidewater Terminal, Providence, R. I., has been made Vice-President of those terminals.

Yarmouth Service

Freight service between Boston and Yarmouth, N. S., by a small motorship is to be increased to two trips a week in each direction for the spring and summer according to F. B. Wilcon, agent for the service at Boston.

Wharfage Rates

Although hearings in the joint investigation of wharfage charges at Boston ocean terminals were completed in one day this week, the respondent railroads failed to offer any testimony. Briefs are to be filed in the case with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Maritime Commission, by May 6. The Federal inquiry brought out a request from the War Department that the New Haven R. R. be required to pay operators of the Army Base, South Boston, 50 cents a ton wharfage as is done at privately owned railroad piers

New Customs Agent

J. J. Mullen, who has been stationed at Buffalo, N. Y., for more than five years today assumed the duties of special customs agent at Boston, succeeding Joseph J. Flynn, recently transferred to New York to have full charge of coordinated port defense. Mr. Mullen is to have full charge of Federal investigation of violations of customs laws and particularly anti-smuggling activities.

Leon Stone

U. S. O. Salaries $5,000,000 a Year

A national officer of the United Service Organizations asserted last night that the U. S. O. had approximately 2,000 paid workers receiving in the vicinity of $5,000,000 a year.

John F. Hickey, of New York, Assistant Treasurer of the organization, made the assertion in reply to charges of a Veterans of Foreign Wars post here that two-thirds of the U. S. O.'s total budget of $13,594,703 went for salaries and only $290,000 for "real" services to soldiers.

Mr. Hickey said he did not have exact figures in his possession. All the top officers of the U. S. O. were unpaid, he said, the highest salary going to the controller, who receives $8,000 a year.

The V. F. W. here has called for a congressional probe of the U. S. O. Mr. Hickey said he thought the V. F. W. charges were due to "misunderstanding" and he felt the V. F. W. was "motivated, as is the U. S. O., by the desire to serve soldiers."

400 Workers On Strike Over 'Bargaining'

The strike in the delivery and warehouse services of Jordan Marsh Company, the subject all this week of court proceedings, furnishes the single major tieup in Boston at the present time.

More than 400 workers in the organization of New England's largest department store have been made idle, either by direct strike, sympathetic walkout, or cutting off work by the stoppage.

No effort has been made to picket customers' entrances to the store, and sales have proceeded mostly as usual. No violence has resulted, union leaders pointed out with satisfaction.

The strike grows out of a dispute over the nature of the collective bargaining machinery to be set up. Hitherto there has been no general bargaining unit covering the warehouse employees, truck drivers and helpers, shipping and receiving room employees, freight elevator operators, and messengers in the store and warehouse.

Contention Is Over Bargaining

Now Local 25 of the Teamsters' Union, the biggest local labor union in New England, seeks to be sole bargaining agent for all these workers. So does an independent union, the Warehouse Association, which was formed not quite two months ago by a number of employees. Each claims a majority.

Efforts to determine which group does in fact represent the majority, by the process of an election, have so far proved ineffective. The Labor Relations Commission of Massachusetts, whose field is the holding of such elections, has struggled to get the two labor bodies and the management together on an election, but found no agreement.

Meanwhile the company asked an injunction against picketing. Hearings began Monday of this week before Judge John V. Spalding in the Suffolk Superior Court and continued daily, all or part of the day, through Friday.

Much of the testimony given before Judge Spalding and previously at a formal hearing before the Labor Relations Commission related to whether the independent Warehouse Association is a genuine collective bargaining unit, or a company union dominated by management.

The charge of company unionism was placed before the Commission by the American Federation of Labor union. After inquiry the Commission concluded that the company had "dominated and interfered with and is dominating and interfering with the formation and administration" of the independent. The Commission set a date for hearing on the allegations.

Firm Denies Interference

An official of the company in court testimony denied such interference. He declared that when he had been asked by a group of the promotors of the independent for advice about the forming of the new organization, he had told them at once he could not do so, because he had no right under the law to give any such advice.

Spokesmen for the independent similarly have declared that the company had had no influence or connection with their organization, and disavowed company domination.

The original area of the dispute broadened when 55 members of the Furniture Drivers' Union of the A. F. of L., which has a contract with the company, declined to pass the picket line. Picketing which is being quietly done is confined to the warehouses and the freight receiving entrances of the store.

A number of the shoe clerks, who are members of the A. F. of L. Retail Clerks' Union, also would not go through the line, likewise a number of porters, messengers, and some maintenance men.

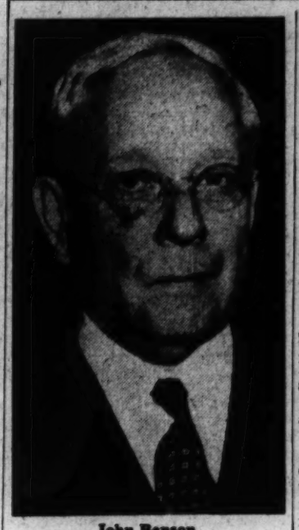
The history of the dispute is roughly this:

In November of last year Local 25 of the Teamsters' Union began organizing in the Jordan warehouses. On Feb. 17 of this year, about 60 parcel drivers who had previously had a social organization, organized the Warehouse Association. They planned this to be a general warehouse bargaining unit, and then solicited memberships among the warehouse men.

On March 12 the Warehouse Association filed a petition with the Labor Relations Commission asking to be certified as sole bargaining agency for all the employees concerned. The Commission notified Local 25, a formal hearing was held on March 25, and before it adjourned, Local 25 filed charges that the Warehouse Association was company dominated.

On March 30 the Commission held an informal conference in endeavor to get the sides together. This failed.

The next morning, without previous notice to anybody, Local 25 called a strike.



John Benson

Of New York City, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, who recently addressed the annual meeting in Boston of the New England Council of the Agencies on the subject, "Advertising Under War Conditions."

Rubber Plants Face Entering Of Other Lines

New England rubber factories must convert their plants to other types of war and essential civilian production or else shut down completely, War Production Board spokesmen advised at a conference in Boston today.

The conference was arranged in co-operation with the local branch of the WPB Contract Distribution Division for discussion of problems cropping out of the rubber shortage. Approximately 50 manufacturers, largely small producers, attended the meeting.

The rubber situation has become increasingly critical since the fall of Singapore, Forrest Williams, of the WPB Rubber Division in Washington, said. The Washington representative presided at the meeting of rubber goods producers who were told they must face the problem of conversion.

Further conservation will be necessary, Mr. Williams continued, before existing supplies become exhausted, and before synthetic rubber can be produced in sufficient quantities to meet demands.

Robot 'Warden' Douses Lights, Puts Them on Via Electric Eye

Wide World-Associated Press

Perfection of a "robot blackout warden" which douses store window lights and illuminated billboard signs automatically just as soon as street lights are turned off in a blackout was reported today by a Cambridge, Mass., industry which already has installed the devices in various East and West Coast cities.

The apparatus is based on the well-known principle of light control by the electric eye, and the arrangement is such that a small box containing the mechanism is pointed directly at a street light.

When the street lights are doused, the breaking of the light beam activates a photo-switch in the "robot warden," causing signs or store windows with which it is connected to be darkened immediately.

Later, when the "all clear" is given, and the street lights again go on, the robot turns the other lights on again.

Engineers of the firm which designed the device declared it offered a "foolproof" method of turning out commercial lights that otherwise have to be checked by hand, and they said its instantaneous operation would be important in times of a real air-raid, or a surprise blackout test, when air-raid wardens would have many other duties to perform.

One of the engineers said:

"Practically every test blackout has turned up its share of storekeepers who had carefully locked their doors and gone home, leaving their bright red neon sign to act as a beacon.

"Even large hotels conscientiously checked with each guest to see that room lights were out—yet the high illuminated sign on the roof escaped their attention."

The engineers said several hundred of the robots had worked successfully during a recent large-scale blackout in Massachusetts, and that others had operated efficiently during blackouts in New Jersey, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, and California.

The devices—which resemble a meter-box with a nozzle attached—can be placed on store fronts or on billboards, and a single unit can be operated efficiently "from a distance of 100 feet from the controlling street light."

The designers also have worked out systems whereby a number of robots are placed in relays to control signs and other lights that are as much as 700 feet from a street light.

A huge outdoor sign atop a building in Boston's Kenmore Square, containing enough lights to illuminate a village of 1,000 homes, has been turned off, they said, by a robot switch which is itself controlled by a small street lamp in an alleyway off the square.

Tire-Stealing Cost in N. H.: 6 Months in Jail and $18

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 11 (AP)—The theft of automobile tires cost Douglas H. Harley, of Milford, six months of freedom and $18.

Superior Judge Francis W. Gaston sentenced him to six months in the House of Correction, and imposed court costs of $18 after Mr. Harley pleaded guilty to two counts.

Filene's BOSTON

Five skin scarfs, $93.75 plus tax

A fashion investment!

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Japanese Forces Hammer Corregidor Fort

Continued from Page 1

the Japanese threat in the Indian Ocean.

Australia: Australian planes carried out another raid on a possible Japanese invasion base on Dutch Timor.

Corregidor Pounded:

The Japanese are seeking to follow up the fall of Bataan with quick knockout blows at Corregidor Fortress in Manila Bay and at Cebu, a central island, in the hope of gaining undisputed mastery of the Philippines.

In at least one of the two places —at Cebu—their chances of success seem good.

Japanese warships and heavy bombing planes apparently are subjecting Corregidor to almost continuous bombardment. The island stronghold is manned by 3,500 United States Marines and Bluejackets who escaped from Bataan in the final hours of the Peninsula fighting and by the regular garrison of American and Filipino soldiers. In addition, there is a sprinking of nurses and soldiers who escaped from Bataan through shark-infested waters and a rain of bombs and machine-gun fire.

Tokyo Radio broadcasts said Japanese Bluejackets had landed successfully on Cebu and were engaged in violent street fighting with Filipino defenders of Cebu City, the island's Capital. The fall of the island is expected shortly.

The War Department in Washington confirmed the appearance of an invasion fleet off Cebu and announced that one enemy cruiser had been sunk by a daring American torpedo boat.

Domei, Japanese news agency, said survivors of the Battle of Bataan were attempting to find refuge among the archipelago's 7,000 islands, declaring:

"Large numbers of boats filled with Filipino and American troops fleeing from Bataan, Corregidor, and Caballo and unable to flee elsewhere are facing annihilation."

Domei said Japanese warships and bombing planes combined in "devastating attacks" against Corregidor in an "all-out offensive to exterminate Lieut.-Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's beleaguered Filipino-American forces."

A Tokyo radiocast, quoting Bataan dispatches covering action up to late Thursday, said Japanese troops had "planted the Rising Sun Flag within enemy defense lines around Mariveles, strategic city at the tip of the peninsula."

The United States War Department conceded April 10 that fighting apparently had ceased, although it was possible some troops still were holding out in Bataan's dense mountain jungles.

According to a late dispatch from Corregidor, three heavy Japanese bombers shortly before 10 a. m. Friday unloaded big bombs on a base hospital at Bataan, scoring direct hits on exposed wards and wounding numerous soldiers, doctors, and nurses.

Filipino and American soldiers, wounded in the bitter front-line fighting, were bombed out of their hospital beds.

Only recently Japanese planes dropped stick bombs on the hospital base, clearly marked by white sheets forming crosses. American protests drew an apology from the Japanese High Command at Manila, which called it unintentional.

Recapitulating the four-months-old conflict since Japan's invasion armies first attacked Luzon, the defenders of Corregidor reported the destruction of nearly 200 Japanese planes, the sinking of a Japanese battleship and at least six other large ships, and an enormous toll in enemy killed and wounded.

Burma:

The British appear to be making a further withdrawal on the Irrawaddy River Valley front in Burma. A British communiqué announced that three Japanese vehicles were engaged Wednesday 'by light reconnaissance troops in the vicinity of Nyaungbintha." Nyaungbintha is 18 miles north of the Thayetmyo defenses and 58 miles above Prome, which was yielded before the pressure of numerically superior forces last week.

Japanese warplanes bombed British and Chinese positions and a town in Central Burma Friday, the communiqué said, and British pilots and American Volunteer Group fliers defending a northern airfield were credited with shooting down seven.

"On the Chinese Front (the eastern defense lines above Toungoo) there was Japanese artillery fire April 10, but no definite infantry action," the communiqué added.

The victory of the American Volunteer fliers, the hard-hitting "Flying Tigers," was their second triumph in as many days. In addition to the seven Japanese planes known definitely to have been downed, the Volunteers believe they may have bagged four more. The day before the "Flying Tigers" intercepted 20 raiders and shot down 10.

The Volunteer fliers are fighting with new equipment and reinforcements which came after the Japanese succeeded in damaging their base in Central Burma a few weeks ago.

Indian Ocean:

Dispatches from London and other sources indicate that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell is marshalling every available warship, airplane and soldier for an aggressive defense of the Indian Ocean area.

The powerful Flying Fortresses of the American Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton are believed to be the main hope of the Allied Commander in Chief in India in carrying the war to Japanese naval forces and land forces which may seek to invade the Ganges Basin.

One encouraging aspect of the Indian Ocean situation is the news that the Japanese paid a heavy price for destruction of the old British aircraft carrier Hermes and the heavy cruisers Dorsetshire and Cornwall. An informed observer placed Japanese aircraft losses in the action at 75.

Incidentally ,it is now reported that bombers and not torpedo planes sank the 10,850-ton Hermes. It was believed in London that she fought without support from shore-based aircraft and it was presumed that the 20 planes she carried were overwhelmed by waves of Japanese bombers.

The Japanese naval power which smashed this opening in the British naval wall protecting India springs from aircraft based on at least two regular carriers and probably one auxiliary carrier as well, a well-informed source said.

Most of these planes are fighter bombers and it is probable that the Anglo-American air force will not attack in great strength until the Allied bombers can be escorted by shore-based fighters.

From the hill country of the north and from the flat plains British Indian troops are concentrated at strategic points from which mobile columns could be launched to strike at an invader. India's coastline is too long to allow the British to rely on linear defense.

Australia:

With the still limited air power at their command, the United Nations forces in Australia now appear to be carrying out what amounts to almost a 'round-the-clock aerial offensive against possible Japanese invasion bases.

Prime Minister John Curtin announced that another successful attack had been carried out yesterday on the airdrome at Koepang, invaded Capital of Dutch Timor.

The raiders pressed home their assault from a low level, dropping high explosives on hangars and other buildings from a height of only 1,500 feet, Mr. Curtin said.

Despite intense antiaircraft fire which met the attack, all planes were reported to have returned safely to their bases.

Returning pilots said large fires had been left burning at the airdrome.

An Australian Army communiqué said Japanese planes again had raided Port Moresby in Southern New Guinea, but declared the attackers had been kept up to 20,000 feet and that they caused no casualties and little damage. One enemy bomber and one fighter were believed shot down.

Army Minister Francis M. Forde, meanwhile, expressed confidence in the position of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, but warned in a statement that Australia must continue to organize on the theory that it faces a full-scale invasion soon.

The fall of Bataan was described as another indication of the need for concentration of the full energy of the people against the enemy.

Since the outbreak of the war, about 5,000 civilians withdrawn from battle zones have landed in Australia and are being cared for by the state governments, in cooperation with their own governments. Many still are arriving from Singapore and Java.

Some girls of the United States Army Nursing Corps, commanded by First Lieut. Floramund A. Fellmuth of Chicago, have reached Melbourne by way of Corregidor Fortress after working 24 hours daily among the wounded in the Philippines.

The last Dutch warship to leave Surabaja has arrived safely in an Australian port. Her commander declared the big Java naval base had been blasted to bits before it was abandoned to the Japanese.

Oil-storage tanks and docks were dynamited, the officer said, and several large ships and many smaller vessels were sunk in the harbor to render it virtually useless.

U. S. Dock Destroyed Before Bataan Fell

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 11

The navy announced yesterday the destruction, before the fall of Bataan, of its famous floating drydock Dewey to prevent its use by the Japanese.

Launched on June 10, 1905, the Dewey was towed 13,000 miles from Chesapeake Bay to the Philippines. Designed for docking cruisers and large auxiliaries, the Dewey was 500 feet long, 99 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Its cost was $1,125,000.

Shipyard 'Speed Kings' Hailed in California

RICHMOND, Calif. (AP)—The 30,000 workers at the Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation were saluted as "speed kings" in a brief ceremony April 10 marking the yard's first anniversary.

"Hello, Speed Kings," said Henry J. Kaiser, Sr., President of the Corporation, as the fourth 10,200-ton freighter was given its trial run on San Francisco Bay. "You are the fastest shipbuilders in the United States today. You boys launched the first ship faster than any other maritime yard. Your first ship was built faster than any other yard's first ship. You built your second faster than any other yard, and your third faster and now your fourth."

'Joe Pacific Fleet'

Wide World

Henry Harlan Blake

Who was chosen as the typical enlisted man of the United States Pacific Fleet. When the Navy announced his selection, his rating was Boatswain's Mate, Second Class (now First Class), and he was captain of a five-inch antiaircraft gun crew aboard a fighting ship. Boatswain's Mate Blake's home is at West Columbia, W. Va. He attended Mason City, W. Va., High School where he captained the football team. He joined the Navy in February, 1938.

Underground War on Nazis Intensified in Hungary

Continued from Page 1

larity and the secret slogan is "You must make sabotage to achieve liberty."

During the last two years we have heard much about the cleverness of the Nazi "fifth column" and Himmler's agents, but now oppressed Europe is beginning to show Hitler that patriots can be good secret agents too.

The manner in which Hungarians protest against Axis exploitation of their country is extremely ingenious. For example, on March 15, which is the anniversary of the Hungarian people's revolution in 1848, one Hungarian paper published headlines celebrating the day saying, "We won't be slaves anymore." This is actually the first line of a famous patriotic Hungarian poem and therefore couldn't be stopped by the censor.

Tribute Paid to Teleki

The first anniversary of the suicide of Count Paul Teleki, former Premier, was also the occasion for secret manifestations against Admiral Horthy's policy of co-operation with the Nazis, and the crowds which gathered round Count Teleki's grave were so vast that police were forced to close the gates of the cemetery.

Another method which Hungarian intellectuals have of showing their pro-Allied sympathies is the quoting of British and American authors in their articles, and nearly all Budapest papers continue to publish short stories by British and even Russian authors.

Anti-German sentiment is so strong that even Admiral Horthy, once the idol of Hungary, is now bitterly attacked for his concessions to Hitler.

Resistance in Bulgaria

Bulgarians have always been excellent conspirators and secret societies are extremely active in Bulgaria at the moment when the population fears that King Boris has sold them out to the Nazis. Working closely with Soviet agents Bulgarian patriots are flooding the country with anti-Nazi pamphlets and are secretly encouraging peasants to burn their crops and resist Nazi pressure.

Recently, Sofia inhabitants have been surprised to wake up every morning to find the walls of the City covered with enlarged photographs of Nazi soldiers who have returned from the Russian front.

These photographs show men who suffered terribly on the Russian front.

Underneath the photographs are Bulgarian captions which warn the population that this fate attends them also if they attack Russia. Although the police and Nazi military attempt to check the posters they continue to appear mysteriously each day.

Chetniks Refuse to Yield

The Yugoslav Chetnik organization is itself a secret society and its branches are so well organized throughout Yugoslav territory that even in Belgrade which is occupied by Axis troops young Yugoslav patriots con go to certain agents of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch to enlist in his patriotic army.

The top Quisling General, Milan Neditch, and the German authorities have done everything to stamp out these patriotic activities in Belgrade, but so far the names of General Mihailovitch's agents remain a closely guarded secret.

Occupied Greece is also honeycombed by secret societies and recently the Nazis have been alarmed by the manner in which Greek patriots hide along the Greek coast and guide raiding British planes to their objectives.

This is done by means of lighted flares. Secret societies also exist in Greece for enabling Greek soldiers to escape to the islands and to Syria and Palestine, and many are also engaged in gathering secret collections of arms.

Even in Rumania, Prime Minister Antonescu's government and Himmler's agents haven't been able to stamp out secret activities or Dr. Juliu Maniu's Transylvanian followers.

Nazi soldiers now occupying the Balkans live in terror of these many secret societies, and each night many Nazis are mysteriously slain.

Hitler and his police may have driven European patriots underground, but now these secret societies are beginning to hit back at their Nazi oppressors.

Himmler and his agents perfected the technique of espionage and sabotage, but now these weapons are being turned against them by their deadliest enemies. Occupied Europe is beginning to revenge itself on Hitler and his associates.

Nazis Face Nordic Shortage

Continued from Page 1

use. Young Polish women employed in national or local offices are given a thorough examination by German physicians.

Must Marry Germans

The most attractive and the most healthy are certified by the examining commission to be "Nordic types," which carries with it an order to make ready for immediate removal to the Reich. Work and a larger food ration are promised, but only on condition that the young women in question marry Germans. At the same time, all employees, men and women, have been ordered to learn German as quickly as possible. The penalty for failure to do so is loss of position.

Escaping from the oppression of feudal lords in the various states that now make up the Reich, many thousands of immigrants settled in various parts of Poland in the Middle Ages. The trickle kept up through succeeding centuries. These Germans, leaving their old homes of their own accord and seeking to put down new roots, became completely Polanized. Their descendants had nothing whatever in common with Germany, except perhaps the family name. They played a most important part in Polish life and development. They were "blood and bone" Poles.

But when the German authorities took over in September, 1939, they systematically went about bringing to light all these "Germans." Many of the more important members of families so descended were given the choice of becoming Volksdeutsch or being shot. Among the writer's circle of acquaintances were several such men. They chose execution.

The search for "Nordics" continues. A short time ago German historians, anthropologists and ethnologists working together announced a most astonishing discovery. The peasants of the district of Lowicz, about 50 miles from Warsaw, have been found to be of "pure Germanic" origin, another quite distinct tribe that had been "artificially Polanized." As proof of this they offered the colorful costumes of these peasants, asserting that they are characteristically German.

Recognized as Slavic

Since these costumes have only to be seen to be recognized as Slavic, and since for many years Lowicz has been the mecca of all artists from abroad who got to Poland, the opinion of the German learned professors is not apt to carry much weight. The German authorities have begun their work of Germanizing but they probably know the stubborn Polish peasant well enough by this time to have little hope of success. However, they must follow orders issued.

In the vicinity of Zamosc are a number of villages whose inhabitants are descendants of settlers who left Germany in the middle of the eighteenth century. These people had lost all feeling of being German. Despite this, they are having all manner of pressure put upon them to make them declare themselves Germans. They are compelled to participate in German ceremonies and celebrations, such for example as that of the pagan festival at the time of the equinox.

The Germans have taxed their ingenuity to find ways of increasing the number of Germans and decreasing the number of Poles. In the Europe which Hitler plans there is no place whatever for Poland. That state is never again to exist. The Poles as a people are to disappear. But again there is the problem of colonization of vacated territory. So in the Warthe district they have changed the marriageable age of Poles, requiring them to be well advanced in years. Realizing that secret church marriages would thus take place and the Poles would forgo civil rites and registration, they decreed that any Polish children born out of wedlock would be taken and placed in German orphanages and the mothers sentenced to hard labor.

Russian Mud Bogs Nazis In Oil-Field Drive

Continued from Page 1

far superior fighting force to that of last year. As for man power, he declared that Russia could supply as many men as the combined efforts of Soviet war production and American and British aid could arm. He declared in this connection that the Russian people will never forget American and British aid in their hour of danger.

The most encouraging note was his positive assertion that the war would be over and Hitler defeated by the end of this year, or at the latest early in 1943. He based this on the belief that Hitler couldn't weather another Russian winter.

Even should this Russian estimate prove overoptimistic it is unlikely that Hitler expects lightning results in Russia. But time is of the essence. Hitler needs raw materials urgently. Under the circumstances the possibility of an attempt to find a shortcut or a line of least resistance elsewhere is by no means excluded.

That is why from the Cairo perspective assertions appearing in sections of the Allied press that Axis activity in the Middle East will be confined to feints and diversions of a defensive character sound like dangerous complacency.

Axis Reserves Mounting

It is true that the present movements of the Axis forces in Libya are only "feelers." But it must be remembered that since the inconclusive campaign of December and January the enemy has not been idle.

Despite Allied interference, large quantities of reinforcements and supplies are reaching the Axis forces. Additional reserves are piling up in Sicily.

Significant as possible preludes to large-scale activity are the constant intensive air assaults on Malta and the renewal of heavy raids on Alexandria. Malta attacks may be preliminary to a concerted attempt to invade the island fortress.

If they could capture Malta the Axis would remove the main thorn from their communication lines, and planes now exclusively occupied in neutralizing Malta would be freed for service elsewhere.

The stage would then be set for a push against the British Eighth Army in the desert, with Suez as the ultimate objective.

The Nazis might also try an airborne flanking movement from Crete or the Aegean bases against Cyprus and Syria, or invade Turkey as a shortcut to the oil wells.

Hitler and his Generals might argue that any of these operations would require only small forces compared to the millions needed to roll back the undefeated Red Army.

Middle East Critical

For some time now German propagandists have been telling their home public less about the fabulous wealth they would extract from Russia and more about the foodstuffs and riches they would obtain when they join hands with their Far Eastern allies.

Today, with the Japanese armies plunging deeper into Burma, and Japanese planes raiding Ceylon off India's tip, dreams of tasting Oriental riches must seem to Germans preferable to an endless Russian nightmare.

Should Hitler win through to Suez and the Persian Gulf his linking up with Hirohito would be virtually assured. Tin, rubber, and oil would pour into the hungry maw of his war machine, the Allies would be split, and Britain's role virtually reduced to defense of the British Isles.

That is what renders the Middle East sector of the Allied battle front so crucial today and makes its reinforcement imperative.

How Do You Stand in Draft? Officials Give Some Answers

Continued from Page 1

ber of the ground forces at that age?

A. The War Department wants us to deliver a mixture of ages in the first, second and third registrations. While it might be possible that the 40-year-olds would not be desirable for certain duties in the active combat forces, the War Department feels that a salt and pepper mixture of young, middle-aged and older helps the fighting morale.

Q. Has there been any change in the rules and regulations covering exemptions?

A. Not yet, but they are being drafted and we are expecting to announce them soon. In peacetime it is possible to have one yardstick of exemption, but in wartime we must tighten up. With experience gained we are sending more and more directions to offer assistance to the local boards. This will tend more and more to assist the various boards in a unified standard.

Marriage and Dependents

Q. Is the prospect that a married man with dependents will be taken into the armed forces greater now than before the attack on Pearl Harbor?

A. Yes. When it was originally planned to take 900,000 men for the Army, that could be accomplished with little effect on normal life. But now with an Army of four times that number scheduled for this calendar year, it is obvious there has to be a tightening up on exemptions.

Q. What is the chance that a married man in his thirties or forties with two children dependent upon him will be drafted?

A. Under present conditions and on the basis of what we know now, the chance of his being called is remote, but they must be dependent upon his earnings. If there is income from any other source than earnings which will maintain the family, the situation is different. In the last analysis the law invests in the local board the power of classification, but the Selective Service law places emphasis on earnings. Naturally, local draft boards who are neighbors of the registrants are best qualified to pass on the classification of the men.

Q. Does a defense job automatically give a single man with no dependents exemption from military service?

A. The answer is no. He must have an irreplaceable activity in an industry defined as necessary to the war. He must show that he can't be replaced. To keep him in, you must show you can't keep him out. We are not sending the journeyman mechanic, the molder and so forth, but we are sending the others. There is a difference between a machine hand and an expert.

Farm Youth

Q. Is a farm boy who leaves the farm for a job in war industry more likely to be exempt from military duty than if he stays on the farm?

A. No. As a matter of fact we have known of men being exempt on the basis that they are necessary to the operation of the farm who have left the farm to take a job in town and have found themselves losing their exemption because their act has proved their presence on the farm was not essential to its operation. Generally speaking it is true that the man on the farm is more apt to be exempt from military duty by staying there than he would be if he went to work in a war industry.

Q. What about students in colleges who are preparing to become doctors, dentists and engineers?

A. The Selective Service System advocates deferment of college students in special occupational professions who are making satisfactory progress in college.

Q. Why haven't you registered the 18 to 20-year-old class? Doesn't the young man make the best soldier?

A. We have not registered them because the 18 to 20s have no liability to military service until they have reached the age of 20. The 20 to 45 group has the liability.

45 to 65 Registration

Q. Why are you registering the men 45 to 65 on April 27?

A. There are approximately 13,000,000 men in that group from which industry might draw. The answers given in the questionnaire will provide occupational availability and create a reservoir of man power.

Q. How many men out of 100 from 35 to 45 years old do you think will be selected for military duty?

A. Not more than 10 out of 100.

Q. Does the Selective Service have any plans beyond raising an army of 3,600,000 this year?

A. No. We take our orders from the Army. Give us 90 days' notice and we can raise the number of men the Army needs.

Q. How satisfactory is the rehabilitation of registrants with minor physical deficiencies?

A. Right now we are conducting rehabilitation tests in Maryland and Virginia and how extensively we go into it as a national proposition will hinge on the success of the tests. The War Department already has reduced the eye and teeth standards so that some men who were exempt under the old requirements now are accepted for military service.

Assignment of Draftees

Q. Many complaints are being made that round pegs are being placed in square holes in the Army, that good engineers are made into cooks, and cooks are forced to be barbers and so on. What about that?

A. What should be pointed out is that the drafted man, no matter what his qualifications are, is given eight weeks of basic training during which there may be a picture of an engineer peeling spuds and doing kitchen police. That doesn't mean he will stay on that kind of duty and is precluded from doing the job for which he is best fitted. After the eight weeks' period he is then assigned to the task the Army thinks is best for him, and it is our experience that there is no disposition in the Army to hold the man out of a strategic position for which he is best equipped or to prevent him from getting ahead.

Q. Exactly how does the Selective Service system determine what number shall come from each state and community?

A. The Army lets us know from time to time what its requirements will be over a 60 to 90-day period. We regard the quota as a sort of bank account on which we draw. We break down the demands of the War Department on a percentage basis by states, according to the population, and carry the same ratio through to the local draft boards.

$3,000 Bid on a Cherry Pie Gets Equal in War Bonds

BUHL, Idaho, April 11 (AP)—William O'Heim bid $3,000 for a cherry pie.

Auctioned at a national defense pie party, 18 pies were sold for prices ranging from $18.75 to the $3,000 bid by Mr. O'Heim. The purchasers, however, received more than just pies. Each was given war savings bonds for the amount of his bid.

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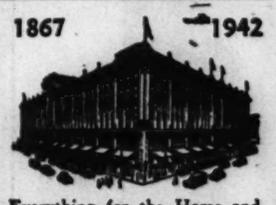
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French Peasantry In 'Battle of Bread'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 11—The "Battle of Bread," a struggle that may have far-reaching consequences, is now being fought in France.

The public has been told that the present bread ration may not be maintained and that it may have to go without bread entirely for six weeks if the grain held for speculative purposes is not turned over to the Food Administration. This question has been discussed with a wealth of detail.

Distressing details in the "Battle for Bread" were announced by Regional Prefect Bonnafous here in Marseille. He said that breadstuff shortage was due to speculation and that the black markets misuse of 750,000 tons of grain, the speculators thus threatening to starve the population, turned the battle right into the meeting of the Agricultural Corporation at Vallance.

Admiral Jean Darlan put it up directly to the farmers whether France had enough bread and after telling them that the Government would exact the strictest discipline he gave a political angle by saying "Consider this: if you don't accept strict discipline you will be subjected to another which the circumstances caused by hunger will impose and I hope you will never know that hard discipline. It depends on you farmers and on you alone whether our country and Europe know famine and its dreadful escort. don't deceive yourselves into believing that you can escape. Hunger gives birth to despair which creates the disorders that end in Communism and its inevitable consequence the seizure of your lands."

[In a special radiocast on March 30, Marshal Pétain told the farmers that their refusal to turn in reserve stocks or any waste of wheat at this time would be an unpardonable crime. He warned that France was threatened with a bread shortage and said that 3,000,000 quintals of wheat were needed to meet the deficit. A quintal is 220.46 pounds avoirdupois.]

Meanwhile, the British have entered the "battle" by means of the radio waves. The BBC in a French-language broadcast yesterday pointed out that the 5,000,000 quintals of wheat, which Vichy alleges was misappropriated, corresponds in volume to the wheat quota demanded in 1940 to feed the German Army of Occupation.

[The Columbia Broadcasting System listening station in New York picked up the BBC broadcast and reports it as follows:

"The regional prefect of Marseilles, after having been given information of Monsieur Caziot, Minister of Agriculture, declared: 'Five million quintals of wheat are missing in France, and if this deficit is not covered the French will have no bread for six weeks.

"The Prefect, speaking in the name of the Vichy Government, accused the French peasants of having turned over a part of the crops either to the black market or to use it for feeding livestock.

"Thus, according to Vichy, if 5,000,000 quintals of wheat are missing and if the French are deprived of bread, it is the fault of the French peasants.

"But, according to its usual custom, Vichy covers those really responsible. We name them—they are the Germans. Do you know that the deficit of 5,000,000 quintals of wheat corresponds exactly to the quantity of French wheat which the Germans demanded during the year 1940 only to nourish the German Army of Occupation? And of course, that is only one of the petty thefts, requisitions and alleged purchases of wheat carried out by the Germans in France.

"Frenchmen, do not accuse your countrymen as Vichy does. Accuse the Germans who are really responsible. It is the Germans who are starving France."

The Brazzaville Radio charged in a broadcast yesterday that Marshal Pétain and M. Caziot had made constant appeals to the French peasants for increased agricultural production for the benefit of the Germans.

Four Workers Held In Sabotage Case

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 11 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation announced yesterday that four employees of an Alexander County silica plant had been arrested and arraigned before a United States Commissioner on charges of sabotage.

A. H. Crowl, agent in charge of the Springfield FBI office, said the four were accused of causing numerous work stoppages in January and February at the Elco silica mine and pulverizing plant of the Ozark Mineral Company by throwing foreign substances into elevators and conveyors at the plant.

Every Man a Commando—Britain's Aim

Training of entire Army is stepped up to meet rigorous demands of modern fighting.

LONDON, April 8 (B. P. S.)—The entire British Army, under a drastic new battle-training scheme, is being stepped up in efficiency and fighting pitch to the level of the Commandos.

Under this revolutionary plan, every man in the British infantry soon will be as physically tough and as highly trained in individual initiative as the Commandos who stormed their way into the Nazi U-boat basin at St. Nazaire a week ago.

All British soldiers are being subjected to rigorous courses on practical tactics in "battle schools" set up in every division throughout the Army.

For months, a parent school for this new offensive army has been developing instructors for the divisional schools. Pupils at this advanced training center are officers; but they live, work, and learn as privates.

Drill routine has been changed from the academic practice of parade marches, manual of arms, and formal salutes. It has become a practical drill in the actual movements required of the men as "combat teams" in real battle.

Maneuvers Under Fire

From these preliminary courses in practical co-operation between one squad and another, the men move out into actual battlefield maneuvers. This training battlefield is designed to simulate actual war conditions with noise, smoke of live bombs, live shells, and live bullets.

Even casualties occur in this under-fire training. Heavy barrages are studied beforehand and directed slightly off the target. The men also learn quickly to keep their heads down and to seek protection from every available shelter in their advance across the bomb-trembling ground.

Light tanks from the school plunge through a hail of machine-gun fire and over huge holes in the earth blasted out by exploding land mines.

The battle schools also are designed to toughen the men physically. They are moving constantly—for 16 hours a day, not including lectures in the evening. And they move everywhere at double-time.

These shock troops even run to meals as a result of training and not solely of hunger. That is, if they are having a meal that day.

Fight Without Food

For the men are even trained to fight all day and all night without food, moving in forced marches across the countryside. Carrying full equipment, they may cover as much as 40 miles in a single day and still be more than fit to fight at the end of it.

Commando training was instituted in the British forces in 1940, and by February, 1941, there were groups of toughened volunteers who were the nucleus of the later-formed Commando infantry troops.

These volunteers accepted months of rigorous training which taught them all the rudiments of hand-to-hand combat with spiked knuckles and daggers, how to make parachute landings to establish combat bases within and behind the enemy's lines, and a thorough knowledge of how best to reconnoitre without giving the enemy any hint that a raid is in progress.

Early attempts to disrupt enemy communications along the French coast were successful, and some Commando units split up to train other troops. In this way Commandos have made damaging attacks on Vaagso, in Norway; along the Libyan frontier, and as far away from the British Isles as the Malayan jungles, where Commando-trained British and Colonial troops played an important part in the delaying actions against superior Japanese forces.

Each of the original Commandos was required to master jiujitsu, in order to subdue enemy sentries without spreading the alarm. They were equipped with unique bolo knives which had spiked knuckles and short, razor-edged blades. These likewise aided in silent combat. Automatic rifles were in large part replaced by light, rapid-fire submachine guns, and these troops carried hand grenades. Their training was such that they could immediately make use of any enemy guns which might fall into their hands—whether it be one of the small .25 caliber Japanese rifles or a 16-inch coastal gun from the Krupp Works.

Special Combat Boats

Coastal landings were made in specially designed combat boats—with shallow draft and stubby seasled ends which could be let down to discharge Bren gun carriers and light tanks. Air-borne Commandos received early training in safe methods of dropping to their objectives and speedily assembling into combat groups.

At first, only the toughest volunteers were accepted as Commandos—about 5 per cent of the volunteers finally being accepted for such duty. These men were the "guinea pigs" of the new training program, for they found out at first hand just what training should be most emphasized. Many of these men already are leading training courses in this new aggressive fighting. Others are leading Commando raids such as that at St. Nazaire.

Another remarkable new aspect of the Commando-type of fighting has been the complete co-operation and co-ordination of the three branches of the services which have been involved in these raids.

This new move to completely train the Army along the lines of Commando attack probably is the most revolutionary training procedure yet adopted by the British.

Wide World

Tommies Get Commando Training

Top: An obstacle built of tubular steel, somewhat like the apparatus seen on children's playgrounds in the United States, provides British Tommies with some difficult exercises in their hardening course. Center: After completing the obstacle course, a little exercise to loosen their muscles is in order for the soldiers. This group is using a couple of heavy logs for the purpose. Bottom: Good soldiers must be able to hurdle all sorts of obstacles set up by the enemy. In order to accustom troops to conditions they are likely to meet, Britain has set up a modern assault course at which all branches of the Army undergo training. Here a group negotiates a tricky bit of barbed wire and trenches.

Live Ammunition

NEW YORK (CBS)—The Australian Army Minister Francis M. Forde has announced that live ammunition is being used in Australia's Army training for the first time, the Australian radio reports.

The radiocast quoted Mr. Forde as saying that this was done as one of the revolutionary changes introduced by Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey since his return from the Middle East.

Mr. Forde was reported to have recently watched training under way in several camps. He saw men come back from their training fields with uniforms torn and their faces blackened by powder. A line of howitzers three miles long passed him on one country road. Transport vehicles, armored cars, artillery, anti-tank guns were straddled over thousands of acres around one important defense zone.

Girls May Get Degrees If Called for War Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—Students at Hunter College who obtain defense positions may receive their degrees if they are within 12 credits of graduation, it was announced today by Dr. George N. Shuster, president of the college. He added, though, that the Army or Navy must request the services of the student before she can take advantage of this ruling.

The Board of Higher Education had recently passed a similar resolution in regard to men students of the city colleges who were drafted

'Invasion' Plans Beyond 'Early Stages'

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Conferences of Gen. George C. Marshall and Harry Hopkins with Britain's war leaders were described by the Daily Sketch today as among many signs that "our plans have gone beyond the production stage" and it hinted at a European invasion.

"The comtemplated stroke may, for all we know, be of an unexpected character and at an unexpected place," the newspaper said. "There is plenty of room for striking at Nazi-occupied Europe.

[The New York Times says the principal Marshall-Hopkins mission is to determine whether the British Government "is justified in the stand it has taken against invading Europe this summer."

A Washington dispatch to the Times said Britain is reported to have contended that not enough ships are available now to transport and maintain a British expeditionary force across the English Channel or the North Sea under naval and air attacks, but proponent of immediate action hold that the Allied shipping situation may be no better next year.

The London Government was reported to have estimated the Germans had about 600,000 troops for defense against such an invasion, and that landing armies should have from one and one-half to two times as many men.]

General Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, and Mr. Hopkins, President Roosevelt's representative, arranged to continue their discussions with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, service chiefs, and various members of the British War Cabinet during the week end in the country.

There was no authoritative indication of the specific trend of the discussions beyond the broad outlines of strategy and supply.

Observers concluded that manpower problems came into discussions Mr. Hopkins had Friday afternoon with Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service. Mr. Hopkins also conferred yesterday with W. Averell Harriman, lease-lend expediter in England.

It was noted that since the American visitors arrived the question of supply in Pacific war theaters has become more critical because of the Japanese naval offensive and depletion of British seapower and the loss of two cruisers and an aircraft carrier recently.

Unsafe Caps Linked To Quarry Blast

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—A state inquiry found old and "unsafe" blasting caps may have been responsible for the dynamite blasts that killed 31 men at the Lehigh Portland Cement quarry two weeks ago.

Lewis G. Hines, Secretary of Labor and Industry, said a Hercules Powder Company official transported 1,500 electric blasting caps, too old to be considered safe, from Dover, N. J., to the Lehigh quarry to be destroyed.

"After the explosion about 42 of the caps were found," he said. "Most of them had been detonated. It is my opinion that if the caps did not actually cause the explosion, they were a contributing factor."

'A Force More Than Physical' Upheld Defenders of Bataan

The following cabled story is the first to reach the Associated Press directly from the Fortress of Corregidor since Bataan fell. It was written by Dean Schedler, an Associated Press reporter, who had been with the American forces on Bataan since shortly after the Japanese occupation of Manila.

CORREGIDOR FORTRESS, April 9. Delayed. (AP)—Battle-worn nurses and soldiers of Bataan sought rest and sleep within the walls of Corregidor Fortress, itself battered by Japanese bombs.

They came last night, brave refugees from the long battle that was gloriously lost, swimming through shark-ridden waters of the channel between Bataan and this Manila Bay fortress, or rowing pitifully small boats through bombs and vicious machine-gun blasts from enemy planes.

Nurses, fatigued after days and nights of service in Bataan's hospitals under constant fire, stumbled ashore from the boats. Civilians, too, who dared to risk the trip from stricken Bataan, were among the arrivals.

Those who swam were picked up in mid-channel by other small craft, saved from the sharks but still harassed by the machine-gun fire of diving enemy planes.

I questioned soldiers who had gone night after night without sleep and who had eaten but little during those final days when they faced overwhelming odds.

They had stood and fought, then retreated to stand and fight again, but while they tried to be obliging and tell of Bataan's last hours, they wanted only one thing now—sleep.

During the night we looked across the channel toward Bataan and heard booming explosions and saw many colored fires as the defenders, in their last defiant action, destroyed munition dumps and fuel, and anything else that might be valuable to the enemy.

We on Corregidor had heard over shortwave radio from the United States of the fall of Bataan, after the defenders' gallant three-month stand.

The soldiers of Corregidor, themselves veterans of scores of pounding Japanese bombing raids, wept unashamed at the announcer's words:

"Bataan has fallen."

It was the shortwave broadcast of "The Voice of Freedom," from San Francisco.

We remained silent, listening, but we also could hear the firing which we now knew was the end of the valiant fight on Bataan.

"But what sustained them through all these months of incessant battle was a force more than physical," the voice said.

"It was the thought of their native land and all it holds most dear to them, the thought of freedom and dignity, and pride in these most priceless of all human prerogatives.

"The adversary in his pride and power and triumphs will credit our troops with nothing less than the courage and fortitude his own troops have shown in battle."

Virginia's Surplus Of Cash Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 11—Virginia's cash surplus is going up. The Old Dominion had $22,894,591.17 on hand at the end of February, whereas a year before it had only $11,820,823.01 to its name.

The figures were reported by the State Comptroller's office and showed an accrual of revenues at the rate of more than $10,000,000 a month from all classes, including special funds, general funds and reserves.

In spite of the recent increases, Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., has warned that war conditions may reduce State revenues.

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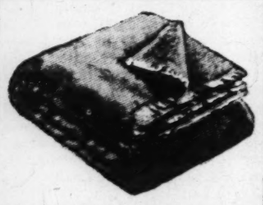
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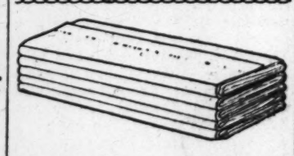
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In The Christian Science Monitor

War Brings Changes in Role of Australia in British Empire

Conflict forces dominion to stand on own feet—MacArthur's presence is seen as symbolic.

By Argus
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The presence of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Australia in supreme command of the Commonwealth's forces and the shift of the strategic headquarters of the Pacific Command from London to Washington are not merely matters of temporary strategic convenience. They are outward signs that the British Empire is in process of fundamental change.

No sections of the Empire are more keenly aware of this necessity of change than Australia and its small neighbor, New Zealand, which have been largely instrumental in bringing about the London-to-Washington transfer.

Both Dominions have long seen the changes coming, but, in their general contentment with the Empire, they have as far as possible refused to recognize them.

When in 1936 the Statute of Westminster, making the Dominions virtually autonomous, came to Canberra, the Australian Legislature looked it over and shelved it. Australians did not want more autonomy than they had. They were content to have their Foreign Minister one of the minor Cabinet officers, leaving foreign affairs in the competent hands of Downing Street.

The searchings of heart that have come to the Commonwealth over the inexorable need for change were revealed in the trouble over Prime Minister Churchill's appointment of Richard G. Casey, first Australian Minister to Washington, to be Minister of State in the Middle East at Cairo with a seat in the War Cabinet. The real difference was not so much between Prime Minister Curtin and Mr. Churchill as between two strongly divergent lines of thought in Australia itself.

Outpost of Empire

The more conservative elements in Australia have never ceased to think of their country as an outpost of the Empire. They have looked—and they still look—to London as the center of their system of security, trade, and culture. To those elements it is a source of strength to have statesmen of the caliber of Stanley M. Bruce, Sir Earle Paige, and Mr. Casey delegated to the London orbit. They feel that it helps to keep Australia in the forefront of political London and to maintain the strong ties with the Mother Country.

On the other side are those Australians who see that if Australia is to survive at all, it must cease to count, as it has done hitherto, exclusively on Britain's naval power. It must find its level among Pacific nations and stand on its own feet—at least sufficiently to select its own sources of protection on its own rather than on London's terms.

"In the Pacific," said Robert G. Menzies when he was Prime Minister in 1939, "Australia must regard herself as a principal providing herself with her own information and maintaining her own diplomatic contacts with foreign powers . . . the primary risk in the Pacific is borne by New Zealand and ourselves." A few weeks ago Prime Minister Curtin saw that risk so imminent that he told his countrymen that Australia's security must lie with the United States.

The furore which this statement aroused among conservative Australians showed the same differences that aroused ruffled feelings over Mr. Casey's appointment. If Australia must feel its own feet in the Pacific, then it is a distinct disadvantage to have its limited number of genuine statesmen scattered around in distant London or Cairo instead of helping their country to build up its own prestige in the Pacific. The same difficulty again arose over Mr. Menzies' project of going to represent Australia in London after his resignation as Prime Minister last year. Mr. Curtin, as Labor leader at the time, objected strongly, declaring that Mr. Menzies could do more useful service in Australia.

Signs of Change Seen

Despite the reluctance of all parties to change Australia's relationship with Britain, however, notice of change had been handed to the nation many times over. None had been more definite than the speech of Premier Neville Chamberlain in Parliament on March 7, 1938, when, speaking of the defense of the British territories overseas, he said: "In wartime there would be substantial demands for reinforcements to be sent to these strategic points, but, taking them in order of priority, they are not so vital as the defense of our own country."

For those Australians who could see the signs of the times here was precisely the situation that has arisen today, and Mr. Churchill might be holding strictly to his predecessor's words. It was a situation that arose almost automatically when the Japanese abrogated the Treaty of Washington in 1934, for the last war had shown Britain that it could not fight effectively in both Atlantic and Pacific oceans and therefore must depend on the Washington Treaty or the League of Nations to help maintain the equilibrium.

With the failure of the Washington treaty, therefore, and the uncertainty of League protection, Australia once more had to depend for its security on the precarious guarantees of the overworked British fleet. If the Dominion at that moment had regarded itself as a small Pacific power rather than as an outpost of London, it would immediately have set about strengthening its ties with the great democracy across the Pacific.

Even if it could not have foreseen the time when all Australia would clamor for a MacArthur expedition, it might have pushed its trade ties with America or endeavored to interest the United States in developing key bases southwest of Hawaii.

But Australian labor at the time fought shy of American labor methods and of approchement to America generally. In any event, while 54 per cent of Australian exports—to use the 1939 figures—were going to the United Kingdom and driblets to its sister dominions, a total amount of only 2.95 per cent was going to America. As for strategic guarantees, while there was much talk of chains of empire bases across the Pacific, little was actually done about it, while the United States scarcely entered the picture at any point.

Australia has been not only slow, but inconsistent in formulating its own Pacific policy. Its attitude toward Japan has swung from appeasement to the high hand and back with supreme disregard for all the rules of statecraft. It thoroughly approved the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 and as strongly disapproved the denunciation of that treaty at America's behest at the signing of the Washington Treaty in 1922.

But when in 1932 the time came for the Ottawa conference to center all the Empire's trade upon London, starting innumerable irritations with Japan and America, Australia cast aside its Pacific ties and entered a system that reduced its imports from Japan by 38 per cent—to Tokyo's extreme annoyance.

The annoyance grew progressively more intense with continuous trade wrangles, import quotas and retaliatory tariffs until the wool growers—always more international in outlook—pressed for a trade pact with Japan in 1937 whereby Japan guaranteed to buy 553,000 bales of Australian wool a year. Even so, trade relations with Japan were little more than those with America—exports to Japan in 1939 being only 3.97 of Australia's total exports.

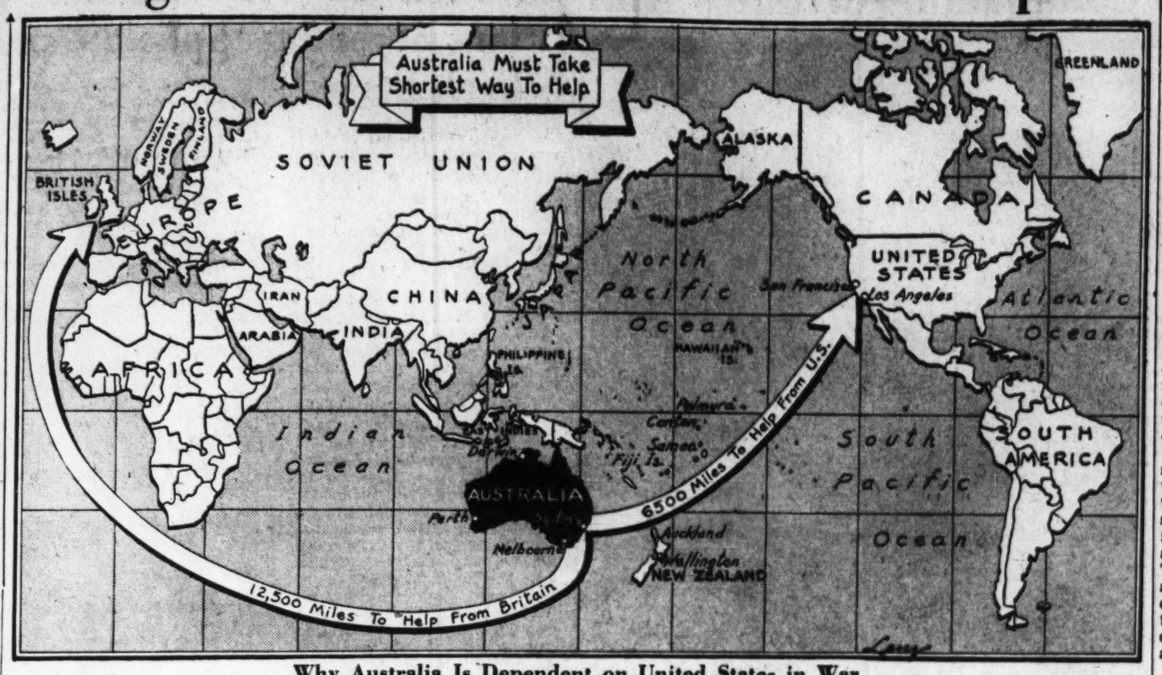
Envoys of Good Will

Since this trade settlement Australia's constitutional lawyers and university leaders have been pressing for a Pacific outlook and the Commonwealth has been more consistently inclined to avoid friction with its powerful neighbor to the north. It was only after the outbreak of the second World War that these agitations began to bear fruit—particularly in the decision to appoint Ministers to powers around the Pacific seaboard.

Envoys were sent to the United States, Canada, and China, and one of the nation's ablest statesmen, Sir John Latham, was assigned to Japan with the mission of improving relationships with that power. Ever since Australia has been noticeably cautious in its dealings with Tokyo—always urging Downing Street to avoid an open break; even pressing Mr. Churchill to close the Burma road in the summer of 1940.

Today, with General MacArthur and his men coming over in the hour of need, and with the Singapore gate locked to all help from London, Australia knows only too well that it is not an imperial outpost, but a Pacific power—thrown upon its own resources to make what security arrangements it can. Labor once fought shy of ties with America. Today it is Labor under the leadership of Prime Minister John Curtin that has grasped most completely the change that has suddenly overwhelmed the nation.

It is not a question of breaking or weakening any relationship with Britain. Australia is 88 per cent British and never forgets that it is British. It is a question of a daughter nation forced by circumstances to recognize its own individuality and to make its own way in the world pending the new order and the new commonwealth of nations which, with the return of peace, is expected to restore the security of all.



Why Australia Is Dependent on United States in War

By a Staff Artist

Australia Too Far For British Troops

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia, April 11

Ronald H. Cross, British High Commissioner for Australia, said today "I am unable to envisage the time during this war when ships carrying troops will be able to come from Britain to Australia."

"Shipping," he said, "dictates the source from which men and materials can be sent to Australia, and the United States is the nearest source of supply."

Litvinoff Asks United Drive By Allies on Soviet Front

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP)—The United Nations, says Maxim M. Litvinoff, can crush Hitler and win the war only on the battlefields of Russia—not by blockade or bombardment of German towns.

The Soviet Ambassador, in an address before the American Academy of Political Science last night, declared the Allies should use their united efforts to defeat Hitler in Russia, "on the only front where this is now possible."

"The Red Army has shown that these (German) divisions can be beaten, driven back and destroyed," he said.

"Victory may be long in coming if one state has to exhaust its major forces in today's military operations, while another harbors them for possible operations at some indefinite time in the future."

Mr. Litvinoff declared the United Nations have been forced to guess where Hitler will strike next.

"The very fact that we have such a broad field for our guesses shows how advantageous is the enemy's position, compelling us to scatter our forces," he said. "Isn't it time for us to make Hitler rack his brains and wonder where his enemies will direct their next blows, on which part of the continent they will land troops? Isn't it about time to compel him to scatter his forces a little?"

After the war, Mr. Litvinoff said, united efforts will be required also "for the final eradication of the Nazi-Fascist tree with its poisoned fruits, for the healing of the wounds suffered by humanity in this blood-thirsty war, for the creation of a new basis of future economic and political international relations."

Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, the Mexican Ambassador, who also addressed the Academy, pictured Pan-Americanism as the forerunner of a post-war creed guaranteeing the peace by the "will of nations."

First, he said, the war must be won and "will be won."

"To military and industrial mobilization must be added spiritual mobilization," he continued, so that free men of the world will comprehend the magnitude of their peril.

The envoy, who sat on the League of Nations Council, sketched an outline of a democratic world in which nations voluntarily joined together to preserve peace.

The solidarity of the American Republics, he said, "strengthened by the danger that threatens them all, their cohesion and interdependence based on mutual respect, will contribute in the hour of triumph toward the future institution of a world concert."

He declared that "continental unification," dream of Europe, was a reality in America, adding:

"Perhaps the next step upward toward this lofty goal will be the united states of the world."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Without Love," by Philip Barry. Featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"High Kickers," Featuring Sophie Tucker. Produced by George Jessel. 8:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Imaginary Invalid," by Moliere. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Verdi's "Requiem," presented by the Handel and Haydn Society. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Song recital by Rand Smith, baritone, assisted by George Reeves, pianist. 3:30.

Hotel Vendome—One hundred eighth concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Zaruhi Elmassian, soprano, Emanuel Zambelli, pianist, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman and Margo. 2:25, 6, 9:35. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne and Carey Grant. 12:50, 4:30, 8:05.

Exeter—"March of Time." 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Gay Parisian." 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller, Rex Harrison, Robert Morley and Emlyn Williams. 3, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway—"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and Walter Huston. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Yanks on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Information Please." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Hellzapoppin." Olsen and Johnson. 9:55 a. m., 1, 4:10, 7:15, 10:20. "Blue, White and Perfect." Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Kenmore—"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:10, 4:40, 8:15.

Metropolitan—"Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett, Bruce Cabot and Warren William. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland, Joan Leslie. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—"The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:35.

Orpheum—"Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford, Clair Trevor. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7:05, 10:20.

Paramount—"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and Walter Huston. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Yanks on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan, Paul Henreid. 9, 11:42 a. m., 2:24, 5:06, 7:48, 10:30. Stage Show: 10:37 a. m., 1:19, 4:01, 6:43, 9:25.

Scollay—"The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich. 11:45 a. m., 1, 4:20, 9:40. "A Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 5, 9:15.

South Station Theater—"March of Time—Photographs." Robert Benchley in "Nothing but Nerves." "Sky Pastures." "The Gay Parisian." "Filmpatrick Travel, Minnesota." "Our Gang Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Adventures of Martin Eden." Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. "Courtship of Andy Hardy." Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 11:40 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10:05.

Telepix—"March of Time." "Ballet Russe." Robert Benchley, "Better Bowling." "Fitzpatrick Travelogue," two cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Strange Case of Dr. X." 9:30 a. m., 12, 3, 7:30. "The Human Monster." 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40.

Uptown—"Castle in the Desert." Sidney Toler. 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. "Ride 'Em, Cowboy." Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—"King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 10:30 a. m., 3:05, 5:45, 9:20. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris. Continuous 1:30-11. **Allston:** "The Terror." "Mystery of Room 13." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure." Johnny Weissmuller. "Kathleen." Shirley Temple. 1:45, 8. **Regent:** "New York Town." Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Henry Aldrich for President." Jimmy Lydon. Continuous 1:30-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Dumbo." "Confirm or Deny." Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Bombay Clipper." William Gargan. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Ride 'Em Cowboy." Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. **Brookline Village:** "Kathleen." Shirley Temple. 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Thes Cockeyed Sailors." Tommy Trinder. 1:50, 5:05, 8. **Cleveland Circle:** "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Monte Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky." Lloyd Nolan. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris. Continuous 1-11. **Harvard:** "To-Faced Woman." Greta Garbo. "Down San Diego Way." Bonita Granville. 2 and 8. **University:** "The Shanghai Gesture." Gene Tierney. Walter Huston. 3:50, 6:10, 9:30. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrew Sisters. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "North to the Klondike." Brod Crawford and Lon Chaney. "Confession of Boston Blackie." Chester Morris. 2, Evenings 7:30-11. **Strand:** "King's Row." Ann Sheridan. 2, 5:47, 9:18. "Call Out the Marines," 12:46, 4:33, 8:04. **Codman Square:** "Johnny Eager." Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North." Gracie Allen. 2:20, 6:55, 10. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller, 3:45, 8:49.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestor: "Kathleen." Shirley Temple. "Pacific Blackout." Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Corsican Brothers." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 2, 5:57, 8:54. "Swing It Soldier." Ken Murray. 4:13, 7:40. **Park:** "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Miss Polly." Zasu Pitts. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "March of Time." Also news and shorts. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Heart of the Rio Grande." Gene Autry. 3:36, 6:34, 9:32. "Down in San Diego." Bonita Granville. 2:13, 5:11, 8:09. **Hyde Park:** "Tragedy at Midnight." John Howard. 1:19, 3:58, 6:37, 9:16. "Man From Montana." Johnny Mack Brown. 2:57, 5:36, 8:15.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Man Who Came to Dinner." Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky." Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Babes on Broadway." Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 6:45, 10:45. "March of Time." 2:35, 6:05, 9:05. Also Short Subjects.

MALDEN—Granada: "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:30, 4:52, 8:14. "King's Row." Ann Sheridan. 2:35, 5:37, 9:19. **Maplewood:** "Gang Busters Serial No. 1." Kent Taylor and Irene Hervey. 4:43, 8:05. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby." Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 1:45, 5:03, 8:25. "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3, 6:15, 9:40. **Mystic:** "Moonlina." Lupe Velez and Leo Carrillo. 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Cadets on Parade." Freddie Bartholomew and Jimmy Lydon. 3:30, 6, 8:40. **Strand:** "Song of the Islands." Betty Grable and Jack Oakie. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 12:50, 4:32, 7:57. "King's Row." Ann Sheridan. 2:07, 5:44, 9:09.

MEDFORD—Fellway: "Look Who's Laughing." Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. "Men in Her Life." Loretta Young. 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "Mr. and Mrs. North." Gracie Allen. 2:20, 6:55, 10. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller, 3:45, 8:49.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Ball of Fire." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Lady Has Plans." Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:45, 9:30. "Melody Lane." Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 3 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Song of the Islands." Betty Grable. "All That Money Can Buy." Edward Arnold, Walter Huston and Anne Shirley. 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 2:05, 6:30, 9:15. "Hay Foot." James Gleason. 4, 8:23.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Miracle Kid." Tom Neal, Carol Hughes. "Dangerous Game," Richard Arlen. 2, 8. **Strand:** "Johnny Eager." Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Road to Happiness." John Boles and Mona Barrie. "Shut My Big Mouth." Joe E. Brown. 2 and 8. **Revere:** "Road to Happiness," John Boles and Mona Barrie. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Confirm or Deny." Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Design for Scandal." Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "World Premiere." John Barrymore. "Today I Hang." Mona Barrie. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Rise and Shine." Jack Oakie. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Look Who's Laughing." Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "International Lady." Ilona Massey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Pacific Blackout." Robert Preston and Martha O'Driscoll. 2:16, 8:01. "Right to the Heart." Brenda Joyce and Joseph Allen, Jr. 3:46, 9:31.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "King's Row." Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Son of Fury." Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Two Latins from Manhattan." Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Swing It Soldier," Frances Langford and Ken Murray. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Son of Fury." Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 3, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Victor Moore. "Night of January 16th." Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 3:15 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:20, 7:40. "Three Girls About Town." Joan Blondell and John Howard. 2:15, 5:30, 10:15.

Both Curfew And Blackout In the Azores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, April 11 — Both a curfew and a blackout have been ordered for the town of Ponta de Delgada, which is the capital of San Miguel, Azores, according to recent arrivals by ship from the islands.

The order for this first blackout in the Azores was given by the Assistant Civil Governor of San Miguel, who ordered that in the event three shots were fired from a cannon, the entire population, including consular officials of every nationality, must proceed immediately to the football field on pain of the severest penalty in the event of noncompliance.

The arrival and departure of shipping has been considerably tightened up, ships are not allowed to enter the harbor until new and strict formalities have been fulfilled. All ships in the harbor must also obey full blackout regulations. These new measures are not due to any particular alarm but show the determination of the Portuguese troops in the Azores not to be caught unawares by any eventuality from any direction.

Blackout Ordered By Canada For Ottawa Buildings

OTTAWA, April 11 (CP)—More than 150 Ottawa buildings, owned or rented by the Dominion Government, are being equipped with materials for fighting incendiary bombs, and blackout curtains have been installed in offices where essential services would be conducted during an air raid, it has been disclosed.

Public works officials said 1,000 pails of sand had been placed in public buildings, two to each floor. Cans containing sand have also been distributed and more will be provided, those in charge of the work said.

A total of 1,000 scoop shovels, specially designed for dealing with incendiary bombs, have been ordered and early delivery is expected.

The blackout curtains have been installed in national defense, police and other buildings where officials must remain on duty when the city is blacked-out for a raid, and in offices where it is known essential services will be continued.

New Jersey's Jobless Aid Less on Business Upswing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 11—Reflecting a continued business and industrial upswing, unemployment compensation benefits paid in New Jersey during March were 20 per cent under February. The total the State Unemployment Commission reported today was $1,896,041 as compared with $2,394,839 the preceding month.

Statement by Cripps Warns Of Need of Unity for Defense

NEW DELHI, India, April 11 (AP)—The text of a press statement by Sir Stafford Cripps on Indian negotiations follows:

I have now received replies from all the principal parties and communities to whom I submitted the draft of a declaration of His Majesty's Government.

Negotiations have been prolonged in the case of the Congress (Party) only.

There have been many meetings and a number of formulae and suggestions, especially upon the question of a defense minister.

After a very lengthy deliberation, the outcome of which seemed uncertain from day to day, I received the reply of the Congress in the form of a letter at 7 p. m. last night.

It made it clear that the Working Committee (of the Congress) was not prepared to accept the scheme or to enter a national Government.

As a result of this and other answers I have had most regretfully to advise His Majesty's Government that there was not the necessary acceptance of their proposals such as to justify their making a declaration in the form of the draft.

The Draft Withdrawn

The draft is, therefore, withdrawn and we revert to the position as it was before I came out here, though not quite perhaps to that position.

Discussions and negotiations have been carried on in the most frank and friendly spirit on all sides.

We have acknowledged the general sincerity of this spirit and although we must for the moment agree to differ there is no rancour in our disagreement.

Sometimes in the heat and excitement of discussion and argument we are apt to overlook the area of agreement.

There is a large and very important area of agreement as to the future freedom of India. I do not propose to go into details of many arguments that have been made.

I have heard and spoken enough of these over the last three weeks and I will say a word about this over the radio tonight.

I shall be leaving New Delhi on my return journey on Sunday morning.

I want first to thank you all for your help and then I want to ask you to continue that help, not to me but to India.

The discussions are over. They will slip back into history and they will leave their impress, a good, clear and healthy impress which will influence the future. But the present and future press upon us and must be faced.

Defense Through Unity

India is threatened. All who love India as I love India and you love India must bring their energies, each in his own way, to her immediate help. That help cannot come through dissension and differences. It must come by a joining together of vital elements into a closely knit unity. This is your task where you can help, whatever your party or community.

We have tried our best to agree. We have failed. Never mind whose fault it is. Let me take all the blame if that will help in uniting India for her own defense.

Great Britain will do her utmost.

America is doing all she can and now India must devote herself wholeheartedly, with special effort in every field of activity, in defending her soil and protecting her women and children from those ghastly horrors that have befallen her Chinese friends and neighbors.

You have my best thanks for what you have done to help me. You have my even greater thanks for what you will do to help India.

Symphony With Chorus

By L. A. Sloper

The first half of this week's Boston Symphony program is dedicated to the memory of Ernest B. Dane, late president of the board of trustees and generous benefactor of the orchestra. The music devoted to this homage includes the Funeral March from Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, Vivaldi's orchestral Concerto in D minor, and Stravinsky's "Symphonie de Psaumes." The second half of the program consists of the Villa-Lobos Chôros No. 10, "Rasga o coração," and Scriabin's "Prometheus, a Poem of Fire."

It will be noted that the last three compositions on this list call for a chorus, and that the last one has a prominent part for piano. The chorus yesterday was that of the Cecilia Society, and the pianist in the Scriabin was Jesús Maria Sanromá. Arthur Fiedler, who is the conductor of the chorus, was also pianist, along with Mr. Sanromá, in the Villa-Lobos item. Thus most of the choral works of a season were gathered into one program.

On the performance of the compositions offered in memoriam it would be inappropriate to comment in detail, beyond saying that they were directed and played with reverence as well as virtuosity.

The Villa-Lobos Chôros No. 10 was introduced to us last season, after having been presented earlier at a concert of Brazilian music at the World's Fair in New York. It presented itself again as a lively piece, rhythmically rather monotonous, and, with the aid of a number of exotic instruments, extremely noisy. It is brilliantly contrived, but I feel that its musical values are more appropriate to a world's fair than to Symphony Hall.

"Prometheus" had gone unheard here since Dr. Koussevitzky gave it its first Boston performances in his first season here. It has not gained by the passage of 17 years. It is the work of a composer of great talent and of a grandiose style, who, like many another, seemed to be under the impression that the more instruments you employ, and the more sound you produce, the greater your work must be. This is a mistaken impression, as anyone can see who follows the history of such compositions. At first they bowl audiences over, but in the end unless they have fundamental aesthetic values, their emptiness becomes evident to everybody.

Villa-Lobos and Scriabin have not very much in common, but they have this: both, in the works presented on this program, are writing music of sensation; Villa-Lobos purposely, Scriabin no doubt with other intentions. The result is that not only beside the Chôros No. 10, but beside "Prometheus" as well, the "Symphonie de Psaumes" looks like a masterpiece.

Dr. Koussevitzky secured eloquent performances from all concerned.

'Without Love' Held

Since the new Philip Barry play, "Without Love," with Katharine Hepburn, has been attracting large numbers of theatergoers to the Colonial for the past week, the Theater Guild has decided to hold it for a third week, ending April 25. Tickets for the final week will go on sale Monday. After the Boston engagement, the company will visit Hartford, Providence and New Haven.

Drive Honors MacArthur

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—By unanimous action of the City Council yesterday, East River Drive, broad express boulevard, henceforth will be known as MacArthur Drive in honor of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The New Martha Graham

By Margaret Lloyd

PART II

The new Martha Graham, the theater artist, has evolved from a concert artist who has always been aware of theater. From the day when as a two-year-old she unexpectedly danced down a church aisle to the music of the Offertory, through her childhood presentations of little dance plays at home, dance and theater have been a part of her. She was early awakened to the speakingness of movement when her father told her he knew by the way she moved whether she was telling the truth or not.

The Puritan traditions she has so often held up to penetrant light checked her pursuit of these arts for a time, until when a very young girl she was impelled by a Ruth St. Denis performance to insist upon making dancing her career. The family had removed from a suburb of Pittsburgh, where Martha was born, to Santa Barbara, and she was finally allowed to attend the Denishawn School in Los Angeles.

* * *

Her actual theater experience began in the title role of Ted Shawn's Aztec dance drama, "Xochitl," in 1919. She subsequently toured the United States and England with the Denishawn Company, doing largely Spanish and Oriental dances. She later danced in vaudeville, appeared as soloist in the Greenwich Village Follies, had the inserted role as a sort of spirit of prophecy in Blanche Yurka's "Electra," and that of the Chosen Virgin in the first American production of Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps," for which Massine did the choreography.

Precursory to the priceless new miracle play, "El Penitente," was her staging of and miming in a series of mediaeval miracle plays, and the knowledge of Mexico and the American Southwest she obtained through a Guggenheim Fellowship (the first ever awarded a dancer) in 1932. The new associations of dance with poetry or poetic drama were foretold in her earlier poetic compositions and her staging of dances for theater productions, Katharine Cornell's "Romeo and Juliet" and Archibald MacLeish's "Panic" among them.

Impressions and influences—experiments with the spoken word, the infusion of ballet technique and atmosphere, the trend of the entire American dance toward theater—have contributed to the growth of an artist who has made her own original use of them, and her own discoveries as well.

* * *

Her early works, after she had broken away from the Denishawn School and Company to work out her artistic salvation in finding and developing a more organic kind of movement, reflected the Denishawn style, as in the "Tanagra" of the figurines. Yet many of them presaged, if faintly, what was to come. "Revolt," the dance that Fannie Brice rode off with on her burlesquing broomstick, "Rewolt," was Miss Graham's first dance of protest against social injustices. And though she never became a single-track, left-wing dancer, it was not the last.

From the time of her New York concert debut in 1926 were years of struggle and conflict within and without, years of stanch experiment in the face of all difficulties, true to her own inspiration, true to the inward musts. What critics condemned and she knew was right for her to do, she worked over until she had demonstrated its rightness. What she found was not the thing, she discarded. She has hewed to the line from the beginning of her great adventure in the exploration of how the human body can divulge through movement the thoughts and intents of the heart. The seed was in itself, continually unfolding. But where pruning was required, pruning was inexorably done.

Even now works that have been temporarily laid aside, or the ideas behind them, may one day be resuscitated. The "Horizons," which made tentative use of Alexander Calder's "mobiles"—mechanically moving objects of geometric design—may still turn out to be a determining force in performing décor. "Chronicle," a pre-war aftermath of the last war, which had its mighty moments, may still become, in the new theater terms, more potent and pertinent than before.

* * *

Miss Graham first introduced décor—an imaginative scenic note by the artist, Isamu Noguchi—in her radiant solo, "Frontier" (1935). Then at the Bennington Festival of that year came "Panorama," with its screens and varied levels by the stage designer, Arch Lauterer, followed by the "mobiles" of "Horizons" and another Noguchi décor for "Chronicle" in 1936.

She first presented dance in entertainment form, though half in and half out of the theater, with that affirmation of faith in American ideals, not without its criticism of certain lapses from rectitude, set in the framework of an old-time minstrel show, called "American Document." The relation was purely allusive, as in the works that followed. This was at the Bennington Festival of 1938.

The first definite theater piece was the tragi-comedy, "Every Soul Is a Circus," after Vachel Lindsay's poem, elliptically set in a circus ring, produced at a Christmas Holiday Dance Festival in New York in 1939. And this work, like the "El Penitente" of the following year at Bennington, and the glorified Punch and Judy show related to that entertainment form only in its basic theme of family fight from bickering to brawl, "Punch and The Judy," of last summer's Bennington Festival, scored a direct hit.

* * *

But the initial impact of a new Martha Graham work is no criterion of its ultimate valuation. "Letter to the World," now in its revised form acclaimed her masterwork, was summarily dismissed as a failure by several leading critics after its first performance at the Bennington Festival of 1940.

A new work, "Land Be Bright," said to be of patriotic intent, celebrating the birthdays of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln, with Miss Graham playing Betsy Ross, has recently had its world première in Chicago, where it was not in all quarters too well received. Whatever its defects, they are more than likely to be remedied. If it is not an instantaneous success at its New York showing—and even if it is—the artist will work over it until she has made it right for her. When it is right for her it cannot fail to be right for others. Whatever its outward form or present state of development, it is sure to be distinguished, not commonplace, for mediocrity cannot exist in the presence of this artist. Every detail of a production comes under her jurisdiction. She sets her seal upon music, costume, script, and décor. Her dancers inevitably grow in stature.

Martha Graham has always kept her distance with an audience. Hers is a wellspring that does not spill over. It is a wellspring fed by intuition, by perception, by close and constant contact with the social and cultural consciousness of the age. Restraint, like dynamism and virility, has always been a hallmark of her work. The molten, imperative idea has created its own form of utterance. But not without discipline. Never has it been thrust by abandon into the void of formlessness.

Now there is a new lyricism, or the matured return of an early lyricism. Now when war is everywhere, the artist, having found and established herself, emanates inward peace. Now when we need it most, she is able to offer us dance as entertainment, not in the sense of shallow diversion, but in that of thoroughly delectable nourishment.

Out of her own background of struggle has emerged a dancer of centered strength and serenity. Out of her own inner stillness, her sensitive, fecund, artistic selfhood, has developed a "lady"—in Emerson's definition, "serene," in Ruskin's, "a loaf-giver." For, gracious, tranquil, she provides entertainment that satisfies, that enriches, entertainment that is also experience.

The new Martha Graham dances "Americanly" the dance that is one, dances the America that is one with the world.

It's a long way looking back over the years that have made this great American dancer. It is not necessary to look forward. For here, today, she stands at a peak of power.

(The first part of this article appeared on March 21.)

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"Ville Franche, 1864," a pen and water color drawing by Edward Lear

Edward Lear as Artist

By Jan Gordon

London

At the Redfern Gallery an exhibition has opened that gives us some 60 or more examples of the landscape work of Edward Lear.

There was an old painter named Lear
Who cried: 'For my future I fear.'
So wrote verses from whence
He excluded all sense
Which prolonged that old painter named Lear.

Yes, from about 1846 to the present day the reputation of Edward Lear has lived almost wholly on being the father of contemporary nonsense and the inventor of the "limerick." This was certainly not premeditated on the part of Lear, who in truth was an earnest—possibly a bit too earnest—landscape draughtsman and a quite adventurous travel writer.

Yet there can be no doubt that had he not invented the limerick or written such harmonious and gorgeous inconsequences as "The Dong with the luminous nose," or "The Pobble who has no toes," he would have already been forgotten as a writer and only occasionally resurrected as an artist, included maybe in one or other of these quiet little revivals of half-forgotten minor painters of the Victorian times.

* * *

He was a journeyman artist. He began "to draw for bread and cheese" at the age of 15, "but only did some uncommon queer shop-sketches, selling them for prices that varied from ninepence to four shillings." Nevertheless, at the age of 20 he produced, for the Zoological Society, the first large complete volume of colored drawings of birds (parrots) ever published in England.

But in later years he was to write dismally to Holman Hunt: "The more I see of nature the more sure I am that one Edward Lear should never have attempted to represent her. . . . Yet I cannot but know that there is a vein of poetry in me that ought to have come out—though I begin to doubt if it ever will."

Undoubtedly Lear was as fine an example of an artistic Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde as could be produced. The Dr. Jekyll was the earnest "topographical landscape-painter," as he claimed himself to be, attaining such eminences of respectability that he was appointed drawing master to Queen Victoria's children; the Mr. Hyde was the nonsense artist who could so forget he had illustrated the most authoritative volume on parrots ever produced that he was able to draw in naïve style the birds that inhabited the beard of the Old Man who feared, or the little brown saucy-cur of the Young Lady of Corsica.

Yet behind both the nonsense verses and the water colors there was, indeed, the poet of whose presence Lear himself was so despairingly conscious. In literature this has been given authoritative appreciation by Aldous Huxley in "On the Margin." In his landscapes the poetry is plainly visible in the pictures gathered together by Mr. Nankivel at the Redfern Gallery.

* * *

Lear used a pen line and washes of water color. There can be no doubt that though at the time Turner had little major influence on the younger artists of his day he did stir up the experimental spirits, as exemplified by Samuel Palmer. So, too, though Lear's results are not at all Turneresque, they have a quality of research, a deliberation of selection, and a modest creative sense that put them well in advance of the general academic methods of his time, liberate the poet, and free him from the limitations of his own modest claim as a topographer. Some of the most charming drawings here are of the Nile, and particularly of the now sunken temple of Philae, suggesting that perhaps Lear himself was the model for the limerick.

There was an Old Person of Philae
Whose conduct was dubious and wily.
He rushed up a palm
When the weather was calm,
And observed all the ruins of Philae.

I wonder if Lear would think he had reached his spiritual home could he walk into the London Museum, at which an exhibition of "New Movements in Contemporary Art in England" has been gathered. Why should we accept with joy The Old Man of Port Grigor who

Stood on his head
Till his waistcoat turned red.

and still feel a little uneasy about F. E. McWilliams' statue, "Woman with folded Arms," who only stands on her head till her legs turn into elephant's tusks?

The exhibition, which is sternly selected and most effectively hung, stretches from R. P. Bedford, whose chief claim to modernism is that he always works in "close-ups," through most of the better known experimentalists to the fascinating abstract translucencies of Naum Gabo and the reliefs of Ben Nicholson.

Two objects were unlabelled: a well-proportioned museum stand, which seemed to me to have almost as interesting spatial relationships as some of the exhibits, and some Georgian candelabra — cupids sprouting into palm leaves—that certainly contained acute surrealistic implications. But, of course, these were not specifically modern.

Schuman's Fourth Symphony

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The introduction of a new symphony by William Schuman—his fourth—was the particular service done for Manhattan's musically curious at the final concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra in Carnegie Hall on April 7.

It was to the enterprise of Eugene Ormandy that New York owed the opportunity of passing judgment on this latest of the Schuman series, only a matter of months after Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony had made the city acquainted with the American composer's Third Symphony. Mr. Schuman himself is authority for the statement that his first two symphonies have been withdrawn (along with his piano concerto) until such time as he can revise them, or, in the event he finds himself running out of ideas, help himself to what he may thus have stored up for a rainy day.

The Fourth Symphony is in three movements, and, as in the four-movement Third, the accent is on design. The composer has not used the names of musical forms to designate the movements, as in the case of the Third, where passacaglia, fugue, chorale, and toccata are encountered. But, such titles aside, he would seem to have been even more concerned with problems of structure than in the earlier work, to the end that the lyric content of the new work is less obvious on first hearing and the paper logic of the composition is more readily comprehended than its emotional substance.

Since Mr. Schuman has made clear that no program or extra-musical element is involved, the tempestuous moments, like the quiet ones, are to be viewed as organic, rather than dramatic or descriptive. At the outset is a long ostinato against which is built a deliberate and cumulative climax, after which the two themes of the first movement are treated to a complex and protracted development that does not always hold the interest so successfully engendered by the bold opening. The second movement has the glow of an instrumental song, with some sharp intrusions that rather rudely disturb its affectionate flow, and some ingenious counterpoint that is interesting in its own right. But the touch of the cerebral remains, the singing seeming of the intellect rather than the heart. In the last movement are dialogues between instruments, with piecing of fragments of themes into an elaborate development, and finally variations that are built into a brilliant close.

It is to be remembered that this is the work of a man of 31. Almost entirely American trained and educated, he must be granted a high order of craftsmanship that places him in the forefront of the younger composers, on the basis of what he has achieved in his Third and Fourth Symphonies. Whether he has as yet communicated more than a robust musicality in the poetic and personal aspects of the music he has so ably fashioned is at this writing much less clear.

Also heard in Carnegie Hall for the last time this season, the Boston Symphony under Dr. Koussevitzky presented on April 4 an interesting juxtaposition of the Sixth Symphony of Dmitri Shostakovitch and the Third of Roy Harris. Both were superbly played and it cannot be said that the greater brilliance of the Russian work was at all unfortunate for the less showy but more consistently earnest American symphony. Indeed, the comparison seemed chiefly to emphasize the flashiness and superficiality of much of Shostakovitch's writing, and the honesty of purpose of that of Harris. The latter's themes were much the more meaningful, and if there was at times a sense of the uncouth in their development, this assumed something of homely virtue compared to the glib and racy assurance of the second and third movements of the more spectacular imported work.

A New Play at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The struggle for the land in nineteenth-century Ireland is the subject of Andrew Ganly's "The Cursing Fields," which had its premiere at the Abbey.

Mr. Ganly is concerned more with character than with plot. The dialogue, somewhat conventional, reflects the smugness of society in mid-Victorian days as contrasted with the fiery resentment and pious submission of the peasantry.

The play has a somewhat complicated love interest, involving four people, that ends in tragedy springing from conditions. By the simple device of showing, cheek by jowl, on the stage, two homes, a contrast is immediately established between that of the landlord and that of his farmer tenant. One family is seen living extravagantly on money wrung from high rents, while the other lives in poverty. In this setting is shown the newly formed Land League with its no-rent campaign, while the Irish Nationalist party is supporting Gladstone's first Land Bill, aimed at fixing fair rents and forbidding evictions. Evictions, nevertheless, are carried out wholesale.

The Land League decrees a boycott against anybody who goes into occupation of any holding from which the original tenant has been evicted. To meet this contingency the houses of evicted tenants are razed to the ground by the agents of the landlords. The suffering this caused leads to the shooting of landlords and their agents. Complications occur when the landlord's daughter falls in love with a young peasant who is also loved by a girl of his own class. Tragedy is precipitated when the youth shoots the landlord.

The landlord's daughter (Phyllis Ryan) and Mag Sheridan, the peasant girl (Bride Lynch) are well contrasted. One is gentle and sympathetic, the other impulsive and resentful. In a finely conceived scene these two meet after the execution of the boy they both love. Another strong scene is that in the peasant's cottage when the assembled people wait in silence for the hour of the execution and, as day breaks, fall on their knees. In contrast to these scenes of heartbreak is that in which the wealthy family is shown callously looking forward to the Dublin season.

It was, perhaps a risky experiment for the author to stage simultaneously what might be described as two plays. He has, however, contrived things so that the action passes easily from one group to the other, and the method has the advantage of avoiding dividing each act into scenes.

The large cast gave a superb performance. Francis Demody, as producer, made the most of every opportunity and the result was a succession of lovely stage pictures. Though the play is not likely to have a long continuous run, nevertheless it is a notable addition to the Abbey repertory and should lend itself to periodical revival. It should certainly be included in the works listed for touring.

J. J. H.

Screen Notes

Charles Brackett is writing the screen play for Paramount's version of "Frenchman's Creek," by Daphne DuMaurier. . . Henry Tugend, who wrote "Caught in the Draft' and "Birth of the Blues," has been assigned to work on the script of "Manhattan at Midnight," starring Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. . . . Deanna Durbin has returned to Hollywood from a six-week tour of the U. S. Army camps and is preparing to begin work on her next Universal picture, "Three Smart Girls Join Up."

* * *

John Loder and Bonita Granville have been added to the cast of "And Now Voyager," starring Bette Davis and Paul Henreid. . . Band leaders Benny Goodman, Harry James, Gene Krupa, Charlie Barnet, Alvino Rey, Joe Venuti, and Jack Jenny will be featured in a "jam" session for RKO Radio's "Syncopation."

* * *

Robert Newton, British film actor, was serving as an ordinary seaman on a British mine sweeper somewhere in the Arctic when the Admiralty ordered his return to London to portray James Mollison in "They Flew Alone."

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Braves and Red Sox Hopes for Week-End Gatherings Dimmed as Weather Hinders

Fans Watch City Series For Major Developments

BULLETIN

Today's game at Braves Field with the Red Sox has been canceled. The two teams meet at Fenway Park at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In this city series week end for the Braves and Red Sox, several items of paramount interest awaited settlement. First and foremost was the reception given Ted Williams. How would he be received by the Boston fans? Would they condemn him for the mix-up of the Minneapolis draft board, in moving him from 3-A, to 1-A, then back to 3-A? Or would they remember him only as the smiling kid who a year ago hit 37 homes and paced the American League with a torrid .406 batting average?

Williams was cheered in Sarasota, he was cheered in other Florida cities and he was cheered en route North. Among the supporters were many uniformed men. He was their hero. But critics were still waiting, their opinions divided, to see what reaction comes from the grandstand and bleachers in these week-end exhibitions.

Form May Tell

This Williams matter had been discussed at great length, and it is not our desire to bring it up again. But one more thought on the situation seems to linger, and it is this: If Williams goes out there and pounds rival pitching with his 1941 gusto, the past is apt to be forgotten in a hurry. However, if the boy has trouble getting started; if the strikeouts and pop flies are numerous in these early games, he most likely will have to take some "riding," with an occasional mention of the draft mixup. Personally, we hope he gets five for five the first day out.

Other items of importance concern the pitching. Who will Manager Joe Cronin start against the Philadelphia Athletics on Tuesday? Who will be Casey Stengel's choice at Shibe Park in his opener with the Phils? What happens in these city series engagements today at Braves Field and tomorrow at Fenway Park may sway the issues. Nobody realizes this better than the players and they will be bearing down.

Javery Good

For example, Stengel has planned to send both Al Javery and Jim Tobin against the slugging Sox. It is no secret that Casey likes both men. If Al tames the American Leagues, he probably will get the nod on Tuesday. He was very good in the South. Stengel likes his hustle. But if the local boy is treated roughly by the Sox, Tobin will probably step to the front. His knuckler, when he gets it over, is always trouble for the opposition.

The fact that Stengel named Johnny Sain as the last of three pitchers, is not a mere coincidence. The Nashville rookie yielded only four runs in 12½ innings of finishing-up hurling this spring, striking out 14. He will be in the bull pen regularly, or until the manager thinks he can go nine innings. Larry Gilbert knew something when he sent John to Bob Quinn with the words: "Take a look, and buy him if you like him."

Dobson Confident

For the Red Sox, it will be either Dick Newsome or Joe Dobson in No. 1 against Connie Mack. If Cronin picked his man on form in the Grapefruit League, Dobson probably would be the choice. Bigger and more confident this spring, the former Clevelander seems primed for his best year. He learned last August and September that he could go nine and win, and he promises to be one of the club's top men.

However, it is not easy for the Skipper to pass up Newsome, whose assortment accounted for 19 victories last season. Dick was the ace in '41, and until somebody comes along and proves otherwise, he is still the ace. Dobson may pass him eventually, but even Joe himself has to admit that he has not done it yet. Both of these hurlers will probably work about three innings against the Braves, with Cronin looking on with open mind.

▸ ▸ ▸

Briefs . . . New faces on the Braves' mound staff are: Jim Wallace, Will Donovan, Warren Spahn, Lou Tost and Sain. Bostonians have seen Ernie Lombardi before, but Clyde Kluttz will be an interesting newcomer. Nanny Fernandez at third base and Tommy Holmes in center field are strangers, but not for long . . . On the Red Sox side, new men are Ken Chase, Mace Brown, Bill Conroy, Johnny Pesky and John Welaj, with only Conroy and Pesky the complete strangers.

▸ ▸ ▸

Right-handed Braves swingers like Lombardi, Kluttz, Miller, Cuccinello, Fernandez and Demaree should get familiar with that high left field fence at Fenway tomorrow . . . In fact, we wonder if the enemy could ever get Lombardi out swinging at Fens day after day . . . The Red Sox keep their annual date with Holy Cross at Worcester Monday afternoon . . . Cronin will probably give most of the regulars the day off unless the team is forced into idleness tomorrow.

Captain King Leaves Naval Academy Post

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP) — Rear Admiral John R. Beardall, U. S. Naval Academy superintendent, has announced that Capt. T. Starr King, academy athletic director since 1940, has been ordered to sea duty.

Admiral Beardall said King's successor would be named soon. Pending the appointment, Comdr. L. S. Perry, graduate manager of athletics, will be acting athletic director.

Captain King, who graduated from the Academy in 1911, was a star Navy tackle during his midshipman days and also rowed on the varsity crew.

Wide World

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Baseball writers, polled by the Associated Press, voted that Cincinnati, Brooklyn, St. Louis and Pittsburgh would finish in that order in the 1941 National League flag race.

Three Years Ago

Boston Bruins moved out in front in Stanley Cup hockey play-offs by defeating Toronto, 3 to 1. It was the second win for the Bruins in the three games played.

Michigan Team To Engage in 10 Games This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The University of Michigan's 1942 football team will play a 10-game schedule featured by two contests with service elevens and the Wolverines' first game with Notre Dame since 1909.

Six of Michigan's games will be played here with the season's opener set for Sept. 26, when the Wolverines will face the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The second service game will be with Major Bernie Bierman's team from the Naval Pilot Training Station at the University of Iowa. This game will be played Oct. 10 at Iowa City.

There will be no open dates for the Wolverines in 1942, and their schedule will include five Western Conference schools and five non-Conference opponents. One intersectional clash is listed, this being with Harvard here Nov. 7.

Other home games, in addition to those with Great Lakes and Harvard, will be with Michigan State, Illinois, Northwestern, and Iowa. On the road the Wolverines will face the Iowa Naval Commandos, Notre Dame, Minnesota, and Ohio State.

The full schedule:

Sept. 26—Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Oct. 3—Michigan State; 10—Iowa Commandos at Iowa City; 17—Northwestern; 24—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 31—Illinois.

Nov 7—Harvard; 14—Notre Dame at South Bend; 21—Ohio State at Columbus; 28—University of Iowa.

Basketball Funds

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Some football fans might not suspect it, but basketball is in the money class, too.

The National Intercollegiate tournament, the N. C. A. A. tournament, and the Kansas Oklahoma Aggie game gave Kansas City 10 nights of basketball within a couple of weeks.

The take from the 43,570 cash customers was $36,543.43, an average of around $3,600 nightly.

Yankee Thespian

NEW YORK (AP)—Ed Levy, the towering 6-foot-5 rookie first baseman of the Yankees, is an actor. He had roles in a half dozen campus plays while attending Rollins College in Florida.

Hockey Coach Out

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Johnny MacKinnon has resigned as coach of the St. Louis Flyers of the American Hockey Association, a position he had held for seven seasons.

He informed club officials he wanted to get out of hockey completely and devote his time to other business interests.

Big Leagues Contribute 64 Players to Uncle Sam

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—When the major leagues rap for attention Tuesday, at least 64 players who might have been capering in baseball uniforms before the big opening day throngs will be found instead in Army khaki and Navy blue. The American League has given 42 men and the National League 22 to the armed services since Selective Service began. This group ranges from stars like sailor Bob Feller and soldier Hank Greenberg to rookies who had hoped to get their first spring training trip with a big league club this year.

There will be more to go, of course, during the season and the draft is as likely to decide the pennant races as anything the clubs do on the diamond. Thus far the National League has been touched lightly, but the call to colors has eliminated both Detroit and Cleveland as contenders in the American League and may have pushed both back to the second division.

Tiger Losses

Besides Feller, the Indians also have lost Outfielder Clarence Campbell and the Tigers in addition to Sergeant Greenberg have sent Outfielder Pat Mullin and Pitcher Fred Hutchinson and Bob Uhle to the service.

The world champion Yankees will be without regular first baseman Johnny Sturm, Pitchers Charles Stanceau and Steve Peek and Reserve Catcher Ken Silvestri, but this threat to their standing was minimized by the Boston Red Sox loss of two southpaw pitchers, Earl Johnson and Mickey Harris, and a couple of other reserves. They also lost Catcher Frank Pytlak.

The Washington Senators, St. Louis Browns and Philadelphia Athletics all have been hit hard.

The Senators have transferred a dozen men, including Cecil Travis and Buddy Lewis, to baseball's defense list; the Athletics have yielded Sam Chapman, Benny McCoy, Al Brancato and several others; and the Browns John Berardino, Joe Grace, George Archie and John Kramer among others.

The Chicago White Sox, alone of all the American League teams, have not lost a regular. In the National League, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and New York have given up no regulars and the Chicago Cubs no players at all.

Brooklyn's champion Dodgers will be without Cookie Lavagetto and Don Padgett, and have just been notified that Pete Reiser, last year's batting king, is in class 1A.

Mulcahy First

The war has cost the Boston Braves Bill Posedel and Carvel Rowell and the Phils pitcher Hugh Mulcahy and Emmett Mueller.

Mulcahy is reported to be the first baseball star headed for combat service. In fact, he may be in the Far Pacific now. Most of the other players are still in training camps and in many cases are playing ball on various Army and Navy teams.

Besides these players who have been taken from the present rosters of the major league clubs, several former stars are also in the service. Mickey Cochrane has accepted a Navy commission and is stationed at the Great Lakes Training Base. Zeke Bonura, Morrie Arnovich, Joe Gallagher, Earl Grace and Wally Berger are well known performers who have entered the services.

Tennis to Golf

LOS ANGELES, (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, who gained initial fame as a tennis star, said he was relinquishing his status as an amateur golfer to become a professional at the Southern California Golf and Country Club.

The lanky Pasadena athlete abandoned amateur tennis several years ago for a play-for-pay career on the courts. Later he turned to golf.

Minor Leagues

Results April 10

By the Associated Press

Southern Association

Chattanooga 4, Atlanta 3.
Memphis 5, New Orleans 0.
Nashville 10, Knoxville 4.
Birmingham 11, Little Rock 2.

Pacific Coast League

Portland at Los Angeles, postponed, weather.
Seattle at San Diego, postponed, weather.
San Francisco 9, Oakland 5.
Hollywood 5-3, Sacramento 3-2 (2nd game 7 innings).

Yale Choice For Football Again Waits

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11 (AP)—Anybody who's been holding his breath waiting for the Yale Corporation, which meets today, to announce the appointment of a new football coach is advised to exhale.

Ogden D. Miller, Yale athletic director, said last night that the alumni advisory committee had made no recommendation for a coach, which apparently means no appointment is to be made today; and the Corporation is not scheduled to meet again until May 9.

There is nothing to stop the Corporation from naming a successor to Dr. Emerson W. "Spike" Nelson entirely on its own, but no one believes it will act without first consulting the advisory committee, which has spent months interviewing possible candidates for the job, and the athletic board of control.

Resigned Jan. 1

Yale has been without a coach since Nelson resigned Jan. 1, and the football minded have been wondering not only who would get the job, but whether the successor would be a "big name" mentor.

One faction, represented by the advisory committee which has sounded out many of the nation's foremost coaches as possibilities for the post, wants a man with a high and successful reputation, hoping to improve Yale's football fortunes, now at an all-time low ebb.

Another faction, pointing to the uncertain future in store for football because of the war, wants to extend Yale's athletic "belt tightening" economy program to the gridiron salary.

The candidate of this group is generally understood to be Ivan "Ivy" Williamson, end coach and one of the few members of the staff who stayed on after Nelson left. He's handling spring practice at present.

No Comment

Williamson declined to comment last night on a report published in a column by Daniel Mulvey, New Haven Register sports editor, that he had eliminated himself from the picture because of his unwillingness to accept a one-year contract.

Mulvey said further that he had "heard" that the advisory committee and the athletic board of control had agreed on a coach, and that only the corporation's approval was needed.

However, another sports editor, Bill Harding of the New Haven Journal-Courier, viewed the apparent postponement of an announcement today as meaning that "Yale either is on the fence about football, waiting to see what the war will bring, or the alumni committee has found the job of securing a coach for the Elis an impossible task."

Nelson Knows Augusta Course; Refuses to Reveal His Secret

AUGUSTA, April 11 (AP)—Byron Nelson, leader of the Masters' Golf tournament at the half-way point with two great rounds of 68-67, claims modestly that he "knows something" about the Augusta National course that the other fellows haven't caught on to. He is very mysterious about it.

"I wish I could tell you what it is," he grinned, "but some of these guys might read it. I'm not joking, though.

"It's a peculiarity of the course that I happened to see right at the start. I've never had a really bad round here. In 504 holes in the Masters' I'm still a stroke under par." He won it in 1937.

Thomson Comments

Jimmy Thomson, who played around with Nelson yesterday, gave the matter a lot of thought and said he couldn't figure any particular system the Texan employed "except that he puts the ball on the green every time and then knocks it in the hole." Thomson said Nelson's 67 was one of the greatest rounds of golf he ever saw.

As a matter of fact, it might as easily have been a 62. The leader didn't knock down a single long putt, while at least five of them either stopped just short of the hole or curled around it. From tee to green he scored nothing but bull's-eyes.

Byrd Has Chance

The only man who appeared to have a chance of overhauling Nelson was Sammy Byrd, the transformed ball player, whose brace of fine 68's left him only a single stroke behind the leader's 135. There was a good deal of surprise in the clubhouse when Sammy's score was posted, and it dampened somewhat the victory celebration that was going on around Nelson's chair. It finally is dawning slowly on the boys that Byrd has become a really dangerous golfer, rather than a big leaguer who happens to play another game well.

"Maybe Sammy has discovered something about this layout, too," Nelson conceded.

Bunched Behind

Bunched five full strokes behind Nelson at 140 were Paul Runyan, Jimmy Demaret and Horton Smith. Smith and Runyan, who led the field after 18 holes with 67's, each fell off to 73 in yesterday's wind. Demaret smiled ruefully at his brace of fine 70's and observed that that was only minor league shooting in this company.

After this trio there was another wide gap before reaching Jimmy Thompson and Ben Hogan at 143; E. J. (Dutch) Harrison and Willie Goggin 144; Denny Shute and Lawson Little 145; Jim Foulis, Jug McSpaden and Chick Harbert 146; Sam Snead, Jim Ferrier, Bobby Jones, Henry Picard and Craig Wood, 147.

Special Passes To Ball Games For President

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt received passes to all major league baseball games from Clark Griffith, President of the Washington Senators of the American League, and Ford Frick, President of the National League.

"Sure," Griffith replied when asked by reporters whether he had invited the President to throw out the first ball at the opening game of the season here next Tuesday between his own team and the New York Yankees. He said he hoped Mr. Roosevelt would attend but "it's up to him."

Griffith said Mrs. Roosevelt was given a handbag and passes to the games.

PGA Championship Tourney Limited To 32 Qualifiers

ATLANTIC CITY N. J. (AP)—There will be only 32 qualifiers for match playoff—half the usual number—in this year's PGA championship tournament to be played at the Seaview Country Club near here May 25-31.

Fred Corcoran, tournament manager of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, sent a message here that the number of match play qualifiers would be cut in half this year to permit 36 hole contests instead of the usual 18.

"We feel," Corcoran wired, "that 36 holes of match play is a better test of a golfer's skill, and after much discussion have decided to make the change this year."

About 120 players are expected to compete in 36 holes of medal play the first two days of the tournament, each playing 18 holes a day.

Match play will begin the third day.

Frankie Frisch, Pirate manager, rates Johnny Hopp of the Cards a coming star first sacker.

▸ ▸ ▸

Andy Phillip, Illinois' famous basketball star, wore number 47. He took 47 free throws during the season. Ken Menke was No. 38—and he had 38 free throws.

Leo Martin's Scratch Rating Recalls Deeds of Other Twin

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To enumerate the many spheres in which Massachusetts has been a leader in the development of golf in this country might savor to other States or sections—of boasting. Nevertheless, it would be false modesty to withhold from historical annals any facts of an unusual nature, such as we have in the recent announcement from the Massachusetts Golf Association that it rates at scratch for the 1942 season, Leo Martin and Ted Bishop.

It is of Leo Martin that we deal specifically. He is a twin, brother of Edward, who has a rating of three in the latest Massachusetts handicap list. We know of no record, in any State or district, where there have been twins so highly placed in handicap lists.

Another Twin

But that is not all. What other State or district can tell of a twin being rated at scratch in two cases, as has occurred in Massachusetts? Only the real veterans remember that the first twin to be rated at scratch by the M. G. A. was Heinrich Schmidt, back in 1913.

"Heinie," as he then was familiarly known, and his twin brother Karl, hailed from Worcester, and brother Karl was not a half bad golfer himself, rated at seven, or thereabouts. "Heinie" first came into prominence when he defeated Francis Ouimet 4 and 3 in the State championship at Essex County in 1911 and, though beaten by Francis in The Country Club spring tournament of 1912, came right back with a final round victory over Francis in the State amateur championship of 1912 at Brae Burn by 2 up at 36 holes.

Reduced on List

That victory speedily reduced "Heinie" from four to three in the State handicap list, while Francis, due to his scoring in the State championship and other events, went from three to two, where he joined association with John G. Anderson and P. W. Whittemore, as low-mark men, with nobody at that time at scratch. Subsequently, in 1913, because of the showing Ouimet made in various tournaments in Massachusetts in 1912 and his showing in the national amateur of 1913, and the showing Schmidt made by winning the State amateur of 1912 and his glorious showing in the British amateur of 1913, both were reduced to scratch.

Having already stated that Heinrich Schmidt (1) not go to scratch through his winning the State amateur in 1912, it is only fair to him to say that his elevation to that position was because of his showing in the British amateur of 1913, in which he was not eliminated until the sixth round, and then at the hands of Harold H. Hilton, who up to that time had won the British amateur three times (and went on to win it that year of 1913) and who had won the British open twice.

Memorable Play-off

Alas for prestige! Schmidt came home in 1913 and participated in the national amateur of that year at Garden City, in which he was one of 12 to tie for 11 qualifying places in a memorable play-off that included the subsequent winner, Jerome D. Travers.

There was no better ball hit off that first tee of the play-off than Heinie Schmidt's. When all the other second shots had been hit there were some on the green, some over the green, and two in the yawning bunker in front of the green. All "Heinie" had to do was to be sure to get over that bunker for a four or, at worst, a five. What happened was that he plumped his second shot into the bunker, took two to get out, and then was so far from the cup that he took three more to get down. His seven meant exit from the tournament. This history of American golf might have been different had he played moderately safe on that second shot, but history does not concern "might-have-beens."

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

April 11, 1942

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2443

By T. Lundberg, Dallas, Texas

Black 11 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

4bq1K1Kt/3b4/r1R1kt2p/1ktB1k1pQ/4p1P1/pB2P3/1R/K7

White to play and mate in two

(Specially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney, entries for which must be in by May 2, 1942.)

Problem No. 2444

By C. S. Kipping

Black 10 Pieces

White 11 Pieces

1br3/1r5Q/1K12PB/5Pp1/q4pk1/p2p1p1R/B4P1K/1R1Kt4

White to play and mate in three

(Prize Three-Mover, British Chess Magazine, July-December, 1939.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2441. Q-K17

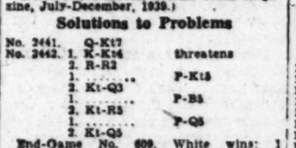
No. 2442. 1. K-K14 threatens
2. R-R2
1. ..... P-Kt5
2. Kt-Q3
1. ..... P-B5
2. Kt-R3
1. ..... P-Q5
2. Kt-Q5

End-Game No. 609. White wins: 1 Q-Kt2ch, K-B; 2 Q-R8ch, Q-K; 3 Q-K17, Q-Q; 4 K-Kt6, Q-Kch; 5 K-B6, Q-Qch; 6 KxP, Q-Kch; 7 Q-K1ch, QxQch; 8 PxQch, K-K; 9 K-Q6 and wins.

End-Game No. 610

By H. Rinck

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win

Horowitz Exhibitions

I. Horowitz, editor of the Chess Review and one of New York's front rank masters, recently returned from his annual transcontinental tour, in which he traveled about 10,000 miles, giving some 50 exhibitions and lectures.

Within the past few weeks, he visited two New England chess clubs, at Providence, Friday, March 13, and Attleboro, Tuesday, March 31. The first was unlucky for him so far as his game with Martin was concerned, but in the next exhibition, at Attleboro, he drew with him, but lost to Sven Brask, whom he had defeated handily in the earlier simultaneous. Of course these are high lights, and most of the players lost.

National Championship

Once again the Hotel Astor, New York, is the scene of the National Championship, which begins today. This biennial fixture was almost postponed this year, mainly because the United States Chess Federation directors felt that there were more important things to do than work to raise the necessary prize and expense money.

But the players and others protested, and the federation withdrew its objection, mainly because a group of likely players indicated that the prize fund would be secondary. Although this event always draws a good "gate," it is never enough to meet the whole cost.

Perhaps some of the enthusiasts who enjoy replaying the published games of the experts, and some of the clubs far distant from New York would like to send a contribution to the fund. L. Walter Stephens, 279 East 45th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., always an enthusiastic contributor himself, is treasurer of the committee in charge.

Preliminaries Game

This game was won by the winner of Section B of the qualifying matches from the National Championship. I. Chernev is the author of "Curious Chess Facts," and co-author with F. Reinfeld of "Chess Strategy and Tactics."

Queen's Indian Defense

Chernev White	Westbrock Black	Chernev White	Westbrock Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 P-Q5	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	17 BxP	QR-K
3 P-QB4	P-QKt3	18 QR-K	Kt-K3
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	19 B-Kt6	Kt-Kt4
5 Q-B2	B-Kt5	20 QxKt	R-K1
6 B-Kt5	P-KR3	21 P-B5	R-K5
7 B-R4	Castles	22 R-B4	Kt-B3
8 P-K3	P-Q3	23 BxKt	PxB
9 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	24 PxP	RxR
10 CastlesKR	KBxKt	25 PxR	R-Q
11 PxB	P-B4	26 P-B4	B-B
12 Kt-Q2	Q-B2	27 R-K3	Q-KKt2
13 B-Kt3	Kt-R4	28 Q-K	R-B
14 B-R4	P-B5	29 R-K7	Q-R
15 P-B4	KKt-B3	30 Q-Kt3	Resigns

Correspondence Game

The Correspondence Chess League of America is constantly running tournaments, championship or otherwise. In fact, sections of the 25c Quarterly are always being started.

This game, from the Sixth Grand National All-Western, 1941, involved players from the Mid-West and Far-West.

Reti Opening

Marchand White	Pray Black	Marchand White	Pray Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19 B-B3	Kt(B3)-R2
2 P-B4	P-K3	20 Q-KR2	PxP
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	21 PxP	KtxKt
4 B-Kt2	B-Q3	22 PxKt	B-Q3
5 P-Q3	QKt-Q2	23 Q-R6	Q-K4
6 Castles	B-K2	24 R-R2	Kt-K3
7 Q-B2	Castles	25 B-Kt4	Q-Ktch
8 P-Kt3	P-K4	26 R-Kt2	QxP
9 P-K4	P-Q5	27 Kt-Q3	Kt-B5
10 Kt-K	P-KR4	28 R-B3	BxB
11 P-B4	P-R5	29 RxQ	B-R4
12 Kt-KB3	RPxP	30 P-K5	RxP
13 RPxP	B-B4	31 Kt-K4	RxKt
14 Q-K2	Q-K2	32 BxKt	Rx B
15 P-R3	P-R4	33 R-KR2	R-Ktch
16 Kt-Kt5	R-K	34 K-R	QR-K
17 B-B3	Kt-B	Resigns	
18 B-R5	P-KKt3		

Bingham Elected

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Election of William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard University, as President of the Pentagonal Hockey League, and of H. Jamison Swarts, athletic director at Pennsylvania, as head of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, was announced today.

Exhibition Baseball

Results April 10

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia (A) 6, Pittsburgh (N) 4.
Philadelphia (N) vs. Washington (A), canceled, weather.
Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A), canceled, weather.
Cincinnati (N) vs. Detroit (A), canceled, weather.
New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A), canceled, weather.
Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A), canceled, weather.

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RED SOX vs. BRAVES
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Tickets on Sale at Filene's Men's Store Kenmore 2100
Braves Field Ken. 6000
Fenway Park Ken. 6000

Democratic Action

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Family Forum

"I have the beautiful-est idea," Nancy's eyes mirrored her enthusiasm, "and I mean to bring it up next time at our organization meeting.

"Well, I've got a couple of things to bring up, too," brother Bill's voice was serious, "and mine are not so beautiful, either."

Bill's tone did sound ominous. What could be troubling the boy? I wondered. And then, I was grateful all over again that we'd formed the habit in our family of holding weekly organization meetings. Weekly meetings where just such things as were troubling Bill are discussed and analyzed and the right solution ferreted out.

The man-of-the-family was the instigator of the meetings. Businesses have organization meetings, he explained, where the many associates may bring up all their problems, their difficulties, yes, and even their differences. At these meetings, the fellow workers receive expert advice on the efficient handling of their business enigmas.

"I should think a similar get-together would work out at home, too," the daddy-of-the-family continued. "At least, I'd like to try it."

So try it we did, and now it's an established custom. We chose Sunday right after our Sunday dinner as the hour for the organization meeting. Generally speaking, all members of the family are at the dinner table on Sunday (we in our family keep Sunday as family day), and for that 30 minutes or so following dinner, there are no pressing engagements. Too, after an enjoyable, relaxed meal together, problems that loomed large and terrible earlier in the day or week have an astonishing way of deflating themselves quickly and harmoniously. (In the eyes of parents and youngsters alike!)

Please don't think our organization meetings consist solely of the rehearsal of difficulties and dilemmas. It is at this Sunday get-together that we lay plans for the week. If Nancy wants to invite her teacher for lunch this week, we select the day. If Bill wishes the family car for the Senior Prom on Friday night, we take that up, too. If the mother-of-the-family is anticipating an all-day shopping excursion during the week, the children cheerfully offer to help out in her absence. Notified ahead of time, at this meeting, they lay their plans accordingly.

Expressions of gratitude by the parents for work well done by the several members of the household is a happy part of the hour. Finally, the meeting comes to a close with all differences and disturbances corrected, and with a sweet sense of unity prevailing.

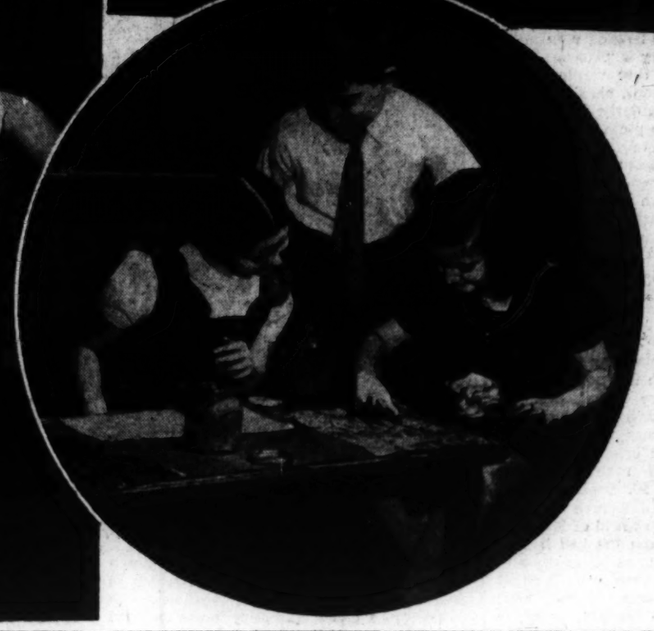
Mrs. D. C. D.

A Saturday Feature

Inter-American Education

John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, announced on December 11th the establishment of a Division of Inter-American Educational Relations in the U. S. Office of Education. The new Division is to be headed by Dr. John C. Patterson, who for the past year has been Senior Specialist in Higher Education relating to Latin America of the U. S. Office of Education.

Institute of International Education



Pupils of Public School 9, Manhattan, preparing for the seventh annual exhibition titled "Young America Paints," now at the American Museum of Natural History and continuing through April 19. *Left*—These second graders seem to be going in for landscapes. Upper right—Even the kindergarten youngsters are at it. Lower right—Third graders doing finger-painting. The exhibition is under the sponsorship of the art supervisors of school systems all over the United States, and features work of more than 1,000 children from kindergarten through high school in public and private schools.

As Ontario's School on Wheels Comes to Canada's Children Of the Isolated 'Outback'

At the beginning of each school year, the Provincial Ministry of Education of Ontario sends to the isolated and almost uninhabited stretches of the northern part of the province seven "school trains." These mobile schools, operating on 150-mile beats, are run for the benefit of the children of lumbermen, railway men, and trappers. Prevented by their wandering existence from attending regular schools, these children would be illiterate were it not for the visits of the School on Wheels.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The schoolmaster and his wife and children are very busy. Into one third of the railway coach they are packing all that they will need for the next 10 months. Clothes and extra bedding are folded into the drawers under the bunks; pots, pans, and china are made fast in their racks.

In the other two thirds of the coach the schoolroom is ready. The desks are scoured and polished, the library shelves dusted and the books stacked. The globe has been hauled up to the ceiling by its string and pulley, and the picture of the King has been carefully hung on its accustomed nail.

In the shacks that stand by the railway lines, children are counting days to the coming of the School on Wheels. Gathering in twos and threes, they talk with shrill excitement. Far from the tracks, children are beginning to start for the spurs.

Thirty miles north of one of these, where the train will make a three-day call, a boy of nine is packing a week's food in a canoe in preparation for his journey down the waterways. His frail craft will be frozen in before he covers half his journey but he will load his food and blankets onto his back and finish the way on snowshoes.

Two boys, one nine and one eleven, have been left to forage for themselves this winter. Their mother has passed away, and their father has to visit his fur traps far to the north and cannot get back until spring. Leaving the desolate shack, they, too, make their way to the spur, and, arriving before the school train and finding an old tent, they set it up, bank it with snow and roof it with hemlock boughs. Here they will live through a winter that has 55 degrees below zero on its temperature chart.

The first of September! The train will have started out on its 150-mile beat!

Last year's copy books are brought out, the least stump of pencil sharpened, the last patch and darn has gone into the worn clothes. The children begin to watch night and day, for there is no telling at what hour the engine bringing their school will come tooting up the spurs.

* * *

It is long past midnight when the train pulls into the junction. Men uncouple the last coach, and the train roars off into the night. A waiting engine begins to glide slowly down the track; slowly and yet more slowly it approaches the solitary coach. The buffers meet with a soft clink.

The engineer, stoker, linesmen, and schoolmaster stand talking together with the ease of long custom. Glancing up at the sky and snuffing the cold purity of the air, one of the linesmen makes his contribution to the conversation; "Winter's coming early this year. You'll be wanting the plough and shovel pretty soon."

"Think you'll have to dig us out this week?" the schoolmaster asks.

"It wouldn't surprise me," is the final comment.

Curving away from the main line, the tracks of the spur run into the forest, and under the interlacing boughs the engine and the car jog leisurely into the wilderness. The cold deepens; the stars are like crossed swords. In the little schoolroom a clock chimes three. The schoolmaster, moving quietly so as not to disturb his wife and children, puts on his coat and slides open a door as the engine comes to a halt in a small clearing. Standing below him, their upturned faces partly lit by the glow from the engine fire, are the waiting children. He stills the cries of welcome with a finger on his lips and a nod towards the sleepers in the coach behind him. Bending down he calls quietly to those he knows by name. Those who have never seen the school before are hiding in the shadows, but as he beckons they are pushed and pulled forward by the others and stand bashfully looking at him.

"We start school tomorrow."

Once again his upraised finger subdues the cries of excitement.

"It will be a long day of hard work, so you want all the sleep you can get. Go back to your beds now and we will all meet in the morning. Good night."

They scatter to the shacks. The engineer comes to see if the coal box by the stove is full.

"I'll be back for you on Thursday," he says as he climbs to the cab.

The engine gives a deep cough, sending clouds of billowy smoke among the tree tops; its piston rods rise, thrust forward, fall, pull back, and, gliding down the gleaming rails, the engine enters the tunnel of trees. Silence folds in behind its going like the closing of heavy curtains. The school stands in the solitude under the blazing stars.

* * *

Tomorrow a sound will startle the wilderness—a sound that down the years has been symbolic of dreams, hopes, fulfillment. The schoolbell will ring in the forest clearing.

Cecile de Banke

Children's Theaters Important

Mrs. Clare Tree Major, author, actress and playwright, stressed the importance of "carrying on" during the war with such wholesome activities as the children's theater when she appeared on "Children Also Are People," in a CBS program recently.

It is Mrs. Major's opinion that children's theater activities should even be increased now, because of the need youngsters have for outlets for their emotions. She also feels the theater can, through the content of the play, give children faith in their adult protectors and thus give them security and confidence.

Mrs. Major, who is founder-director of New York's Children's Theater, has been engaged in the production of plays for children the last 19 years. Each year her six companies travel a total of 285,000 miles. The plays are presented by adult actors.

To Other Americas

The American Council on Education recently received a grant of $2,500 from the Education Department of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs to prepare, publish, and distribute a list of recordings and films on the other Americas that are available for school use.

Education by Radio

Edward Darling

Discussing Current Affairs

A group in the social studies class at Belmont (Mass.) Junior High School presenting a current events topic. Behind on the wall are current editions of newspapers used by the children. The Christian Science Monitor is the third from the left. The chairman, a girl, is seated at the teacher's desk just out of the picture. The teacher himself is unnecessary to the classwork at this point, although he had a major part in helping the children to organize their presentation.

Mexico's Children's Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

"Shall I do away with the Bad Ones?" Pinocho asks.

"Yes!" "No!" "Yes!"

Voices from the orchestra to the very ceiling of Mexico City's dignified Palace of Fine Arts cry in excitement over the climax of Pinocho's adventures in fairyland as staged under the sponsorship of the Mexican Ministry of Education.

The first Children's Theater sponsored by the Mexican Government has been giving performances of "Pinocho in Fairyland" with a success that suggests a long season this year and possibly a regularly established season for the future. The company has been playing before full houses in the vast Palace of Fine Arts to the delight of Mexican children who have not been treated to a Children's Theater before.

The play is one which is well-known in Spain and France where its authors, Magda Donato and Salvador Bartolozzi, have made their Pinocho probably more famous than the Italian Pinocchio after whom he is patterned. Bartolozzi was one of the best cartoonists of Spain and Magda Donato well known as a writer. Now in Mexico because of the war they have helped in the first production of their work on this Continent.

Fernando Wagner, known in both Mexico and the United States as Director of the Pan American Theater here, has capably directed the production, even submitting to the goodnight kisses of the children actors after rehearsals. There are nine children, ranging from four to twelve years of age, in the cast of 26 characters.

Young America Paints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"It isn't a contest, it's just painting whatever you like best to paint."

With this understanding, more than 1,000 school children—from kindergarten through high school—in 354 cities and towns throughout the country have dedicated themselves to canvas or crayon in the free and easy manner. The result of this non-competitive all-out for art is the seventh annual "Young America Paints" Exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History, where it will continue through April 19.

Aside from a new trend toward scenes of South American and Mexican life, modern events have affected only slightly the interests of the youngsters. Of the 1,247 entries from 41 States, only 6 per cent bear directly on war or patriotism, the great majority of the paintings and drawings being on simple subjects, such as home activities, outdoor sports, trees, flowers, animals, and street sights. Some are pictures of a religious nature.

The show is sponsored by supervisors of art in school systems of the United States. Miss Marie Falco, director of the exhibition, said that the purpose was twofold—to give the children the same opportunity adults have to display their work and to reflect what America's children are thinking.

Games About The Bible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Trip to Jerusalem

Take a piece of black oilcloth, 18 x 24 inches, and draw the map of Palestine on its yellow side. Locate a few cities, including Jerusalem, and mark them on the map. Stitch a small hem in the top and bottom of the oilcloth; take metal strips from old calendars and insert them in the hems. The top one usually has a ring of some sort attached to it. A tiny slit in the center of the top hem will permit this to slide through. By means of this ring the map may be hung.

Cut a pennant of oilcloth and print the word "Jerusalem" on it, for the contestants to carry in turn, on their journeys. Pilgrims draw straws to determine the order in which they seek the city. Blindfolded, they are led a little distance from the map, turned to face it, and told to plant their pennant in Jerusalem. As each contestant pins the pennant on the map, the location is marked, and he who gets closest wins the game. More than one pennant may be used, and left where placed.

"Who Am I?"

Have several children each select a well-known character from the Bible and describe him or her without giving the name of the character, finishing the description with the words, "Who Am I?"

Scrambled Words

Select some one type of word, such as the names of the Books of the Bible, or the names of the Disciples, etc. Instead of spelling them correctly, mix the letters and have the children write each one correctly.

Spelling Bee

Use Biblical names from a particular group or any groups.

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The Home Forum

Index to a Book

I AM NOT at all sure that a case could not be made out for providing novels with indices. It would be so convenient to those of us who have not got good memories to have an index of characters, an index in which the reader would find at least the numbers of the pages on which the first appearance of a character could be set down and the most important episode in which that character makes his chief contribution or is drawn at the greatest length. Some industrious hack, hereafter, when things have returned to normal, might see if an enterprising publisher will not give him a commission to prepare such a portmanteau index, in one volume, to all the really distinguished novels of the English past, from Defoe to "South Wind."

As things are, however, there are many authors, and of scientific and historical works, who evade the duty of providing an index even to their great works. Sometimes they allow an index to be made by some practiced or unpracticed Grub Street habitant; and sometimes they let their books go forth without index at all. Grant Allen was such an one: in the case of the weighty volume which he would claim was his chief contribution to science, he told his publisher that an index was mere spoon-feeding, that it was the duty of an intelligent reader so to discipline his memory that he made automatically his own index.

* * *

Frankly, though, the making of an index is no end of a job. Authors faint by the way, even though their intentions are entirely honorable. Look, for instance, at Lord Rosebery's *Life of Pitt*. You can't call the final pages therein an index!

That is not to say that there are not a few reliable professional indexers. There are.

I have been brought to these considerations by the examination of the index to a book, "Housman, 1897-1936," which is all about the author of "A Shropshire Lad." This index, in small type, runs to some thirty-five double-column pages and, like all honest indices, suggests that the book will be found to contain a myriad of curious, discordant, provoking facts about its subject, and may, for all I know, raise hopes which, possibly, the book itself will disappoint. It is not yet published and, for all we can know to the contrary, although it is all in type, it may not be published until those War Aims of which we are all talking so volubly are accomplished.

For books, when war is toward, must take a place very low down on the list of things over which effort and energy may properly be expended.

* * *

You no doubt recall the old joke at the expense of the unskilled, unintelligent indexer who followed his entry: "Mill, John Stuart on Liberty" with "Ditto on the Floss." Well, some indices are almost like that. You handle a book in a shop and, to see whether it is worth buying, you turn to the last pages. If you buy the book on the strength of entries that promise interest, you may find you have been taken in by the barest mention of the subjects which excite you, deceived by almost irrelevancies. But I, who have seen not only the proofs of the index of "Housman, 1897-1936," but also the proofs of the book itself, can sympathize with you if your curiosity is aroused. Why, the fourth entry is "Academic disgrace."

What can A. E. Housman have to do with academic disgrace, Housman, the chief of scholars, pre-eminent among Latinists? And "Aeroplane and pilot, wish for." It seems that at one time his "chief trouble" was that he no longer wanted a motor and a chauffeur but an aeroplane and a safe pilot, and that they would cost too much. That was to enable him to run more quickly about the country—and especially about France. He had a passion for architecture, and an interest, to say the least of it, in regional cookery. "Age flowing with milk and water?" What's the connection there with Housman? one may ask. Professor O. L. Richmond records that Housman "once said that the Victorian age, if Tennyson was to be preferred to Matthew Arnold, would be held by posterity to be an 'age flowing with milk and water.'" Another entry is "Amorous entanglements, No." From that we learn on the authority of Mrs. Symons, his sister, that Housman led a life "singularly free" from such distractions from the pursuit of knowledge. The next entry but one refers us to a passage by Miss Joan Thomson: "He loved to be amused; he had a keen sense of humor, and he would even invite those he knew well to tease him, sometimes putting the sentences into their mouths." "Antipathies, personal" tells us that he was "apt to take a strong antipathy to a person at first sight, if it happened that he disliked the shape of the individual's nose or his complexion."

* * *

Having this clue, and pursuing the matter further, we do not find, in this book at least, that his antipathies were many: Maurice Hewlett and John Galsworthy, and, perhaps, John Lane, are the company he disliked. An entry "Bad taste" makes one wonder. One refers and finds that the Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, Dr. C. M. Bowra, wrote: "By the time of his death Housman had won a peculiar eminence in the world of learning. In early years he had been the bad boy of scholarship, who made fun of his elders and embarrassed scholars by what were thought to be deplorable exhibitions of bad taste. But he grew old, and age brought, as it will in England, respect. The rowdy of yesterday became the sage. His paradoxes were accepted as dogmas; his casual sayings were circulated with hushed reverence, and he became a figure of legend. Even the Germans knew of him. . . ." The hasty taster of the book might have missed that passage if the odd, but justifiable entry had not led him to it.

The entry "Baths and bath rooms" supplies a different kind of information about the poet: "The colleges at Oxford and Cambridge were not built with any ideas of comfort and sanitation. The shallow sponge bath of his boyhood remained his preference through life," his sister wrote. Under "bedroom" we learn from his own words: "I keep my bedroom so warm with a gas fire that I do not need to use my hot water bottle." Oh, Oxford! Oh, Cambridge!

* * *

"Bearishness" leads us to David Garnett's sentence: "Kingsmill doesn't mention his bearishness and ferocity which are as much a feature of stories about Housman as they are of those about Samuel Johnson." In fairness, I should add that other entries—"Courtesy," and so on, go far to disprove the legend that Housman was habitually rude, bearish, boorish and ferocious. Indeed, under "dapper appearance," we are reminded that Arthur Christopher Benson said of the author of "A Shropshire Lad" that his "dapper appearance and generally benevolent expression" made one think "that he was descended from a long line of maiden aunts." And Miss Thomson describes him as "lovable in his own personality . . . " and says that he "sorely needed affection."

One finds the entry "Boots" and learns that Housman invariably wore them elastic-sided—the kind that used to be called "Jemimas."

To Housman's interest in food, one is led under "Bread and butter": "His taste in food was by no means confined to the exotic; roast duck was one of his favorite dishes, provided sufficient onions appeared in the stuffing. He was scathing in his comments on those cooks who stinted their use of the onion and still more so, if possible, regarding people who could not make Irish stew to his liking. Bread and butter he abominated—he said it even distressed him to watch another person eat anything so unpalatable." While, under "Caviare," one learns of a meal at which he was host. "We had lashings of caviare, but as a savoury instead of as an introduction to the meal"!

* * *

"Lassitude and inertia" are words that lead us to find him writing in an English June mid-summer: "These are my normal conditions, especially in this weather." When one remembers the enormous amount of his knowledge, one feels there is exaggeration in that sentence!

Perhaps the most astonishing entry of all is "Hates poetry." It is Professor H. W. Garrod who makes the strange discovery: "Mr. Housman hates poetry, and he believes that all men hate truth." Surprising, isn't it? And this man who hated poetry wrote

"Loveliest of trees, the cherry now"!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COURT COSTUMES: *A Drawing by Antonio Pisano*

PISANELLO is the name by which Antonio Pisano is better known,—a name which is associated with some of the most beautiful drawing ever executed. Pisanello was engaged by wealthy potentates of Italy who made selfish demands upon the skill of painters and sculptors. While he did some painting for churches, his pictures more often related to mundane life, to the luxury and resplendence of wealthy laymen.

These fashion studies record the lavish elegance of their costumes, and they reveal as well how dress and social mannerisms may become a fine art. The drawing shows with what clarity and zest Pisanello worked even in a sketch. There is no casual stroke of the pen or brush; every detail is appropriately established, given its due in the nicely calculated fashion design. Pisanello worked in greater detail in his sketches of birds and animals and simple folk. He had the gift of succinctness. His line was as concise and dependable as that of the ancient Greek draftsman who adorned vases. This woman, whose aristocratic bearing shows no strain under her ample coiffure, resembles a princess oft-portrayed by Pisanello.

D. A.

Ressources illimitées

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES HUMAINS désirent ardemment être sûrs d'avoir toujours en abondance ce qu'il leur faut pour la vie quotidienne. Ils voudraient être protégés contre les attaques du mal, contre les assauts de la maladie, du crime, des guerres, de la pauvreté, de la mort. Le Christ Jésus savait que si l'on se tourne sans réserve vers Dieu d'où viennent tous les biens, l'on peut trouver des ressources infinies. Celles-ci sont purement spirituelles, mais notre Maître indiqua clairement leur grande valeur même sur le plan humain; en effet, après avoir mentionné la nourriture, le vêtement et d'autres choses jugées nécessaires, il dit (Matthieu 6:33): "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus."

Lorsque grâce aux lumières spirituelles Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, vit que Dieu, le seul créateur de la réalité, est le divin Entendement infini, elle comprit que l'homme, créé à l'image et à la ressemblance de l'Esprit, de l'Entendement, est un être purement spirituel, ayant une individualité et une substantialité indestructibles. La découverte due à Mrs. Eddy contient maintes choses d'une très grande valeur pour l'humanité, par exemple la révélation de la vraie nature des anges. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, à la page 298, l'auteur écrit: "Les anges ne sont pas des êtres humains devenus éthérés, dont les ailes déploient des qualités animales; mais ce sont des visiteurs célestes, qui volent sur des ailes spirituelles, non matérielles. Les anges sont des pensées pures émanant de Dieu, des pensées ailées de Vérité et d'Amour, quelle que puisse être leur individualité."

Le Christ Jésus utilisait certainement les pensées pures émanant de Dieu, les "pensées ailées de Vérité et d'Amour," pour démontrer le pouvoir que l'homme reçoit de Dieu et qui permet de vaincre toute résistance matérielle. La Science Chrétienne met en lumière ce fait riche en inspiration: les pensées pures émanant de Dieu, les "pensées ailées de Vérité et d'Amour," neutralisent le mal et sont aujourd'hui pleinement accessibles à quiconque se tourne vers l'Eternel. Grâce à la vraie prière, tous peuvent apprendre à démontrer l'empire que Dieu donne à l'homme sur la matière et le mal; ils peuvent ainsi, en toutes circonstances, se protéger contre le mal et venir en aide à leur prochain, vaincre la pauvreté et les limitations, guérir la maladie, détruire les maux dont semble hériter la chair. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*ibid.*, p. 286): "Les pensées de Dieu sont parfaites et éternelles; elles sont substance et Vie. Les pensées matérielles et temporelles sont humaines, renfermant l'erreur, et puisque Dieu, l'Esprit, est l'unique cause, elles n'ont pas de cause divine. Le temporel et le matériel ne sont donc pas des créations de l'Esprit. Ce ne sont que des contrefaçons du spirituel et de l'éternel."

Parce que l'Esprit et sa manifestation, l'Entendement et ses idées, sont réels, éternels, la matière et le mal sont irréels, passagers, de même nature que les songes. Pour échapper au rêve du mal s'exprimant par une ambiance inharmonieuse ou des circonstances pénibles, il faut que les hommes s'attachent aux concepts spirituels; ils doivent résolument nier et rejeter les croyances matérielles éphémères. Alors la puissance illimitée de l'Entendement s'exerce sur les illusions du péché, de la maladie, de la pauvreté, de la mort; ces ombres du penser faux pâlissent et disparaissent dans la mesure où l'on saisit la totalité, l'infinitude de l'Entendement, ainsi que le néant de la matière. Comme résultat de cette activité spirituellement mentale, les conditions humaines s'améliorent et l'on voit apparaître les ressources spirituelles que rien ne peut limiter.

Le fait suivant nous servira d'illustration. Un dessinateur qui depuis plusieurs années étudiait la Science Chrétienne se trouva sans place pendant un certain temps. L'échéance de son loyer approchait, et ses fonds étaient si bas qu'il ne savait comment il pourrait s'acquitter. Un soir, il travailla et pria jusque tard dans la nuit pour trouver la solution de ce problème. Il reconnut que le divin Amour est l'unique source de tous les biens; avec persistance, il nia la réalité du manque et des limitations matérielles. Le lendemain matin, un homme qu'il n'avait jamais vu et dont il ignorait le nom vint lui apporter un rouleau de croquis et le pria de faire à domicile un travail qui prendrait une semaine. Huit jours plus tard, cet homme revenait chercher les dessins, laissant un chèque grâce auquel la location put être complètement payée à l'échéance. Le dessinateur ne revit jamais son client, et à l'heure actuelle il ignore comment on avait su qu'il pouvait faire le travail en question.

Le divin Entendement crée et maintient éternellement les qualités spirituelles — la beauté, la pureté, la bonté, l'harmonie, la santé, la sainteté. Les idées de l'Entendement divin sont parfaites; elles constituent nos vraies possessions spirituelles, nos ressources illimitées. Ce qui semble être un homme mortel, matériel, est une fausse conception, car l'homme est la parfaite idée de Dieu, renfermant toute individualité véritable. Dans un bel article intitulé "Les Anges," Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 307): "Dieu vous donne Ses idées spirituelles, et celles-ci vous donnent à leur tour les ressources quotidiennes. Ne demandez jamais en vue du lendemain; il suffit que le divin Amour soit une aide toujours présente; et si vous savez attendre sans jamais douter, vous aurez à chaque heure tout ce qu'il vous faut. Quel glorieux héritage nous apporte la compréhension de l'Amour omniprésent! Nous ne saurions en demander davantage; il ne nous faut rien de plus; nous ne pouvons posséder davantage."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Debussy Fathomed Oriental Music

IT WAS, HOWEVER, in the section of the Low Countries that Achille received his greatest revelation. There, to the rhythms of the gamelang and an orchestra composed chiefly of percussion instruments, the bedoyos from Java swayed gracefully. At times their flexible bodies undulated like a wheatfield in the breeze; at other times they swayed like so many flexible reeds, or took hieratic postures that turned them into a cortege of ancient idols. Then, swiftly, they glided along the surface of a river of dreams. A clang from the gong . . . a sudden stop . . . and they were transmuted into mermaids and flower maidens floating gracefully among garlands of color. . . .

There was strange intensity in Achille's eyes, as he watched those heads crowned with wreaths of luxuriant flowers. . . .

Musically, he was perplexed and confused. New horizons opened before him and he realized the tremendous advancement that this form of art, apparently primitive, might mean for one who could assimilate certain of its principles and apply them tactfully.

This, Achille accomplished later through the magical instinct of his God-given genius. What other French musicians failed to understand, he was able to fathom to its depth. And it was with full knowledge of their significance that he expressed his enthusiasm in the following words:

"Even Palestrina's counterpoint is child's play when compared with the one we find in Javanese music. If we can listen to the charm of its percussion without any European prejudice, we are forced to acknowledge that our music, in comparison, is merely the echo of some barbaric circus noise." — From "Claude Debussy," by MAURICE DUMESNIL. (New York: Ives Washburn.)

Unlimited Resources

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE HUMAN HEART earnestly desires assurance of a continuous and abundant supply for the needs of daily life. Men long for that which will shield them from the attacks of evil, from the assaults of disease, crime, warfare, poverty, and death. Christ Jesus knew of boundless resources available to all who turn to God as the source of their supply. These resources are purely spiritual, but their great value in human experience was clearly indicated by the Master when, after referring to food, clothing, and other things that men need, he said (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

When Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, perceived through spiritual illumination that God, the one and only creator of all that is real, is infinite divine Mind, she realized that man, made in the image and likeness of Mind, Spirit, must be, and is, a purely spiritual being, having an indestructible individuality and substantiality. Among a great many other things of untold value to mankind, her discovery included the revelation of the true nature of angels. In her textbook on Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says (p. 298): "Angels are not etherealized human beings, evolving animal qualities in their wings; but they are celestial visitants, flying on spiritual, not material, pinions. Angels are pure thoughts from God, winged with Truth and Love, no matter what their individualism may be."

It is plain that Christ Jesus utilized "pure thoughts from God, winged with Truth and Love," in demonstration of man's God-bestowed power over all material opposition. Christian Science brings to light the wonderfully inspiring fact that "pure thoughts from God, winged with Truth and Love" counteract evil, and are fully available today to all who turn to Him. All are free to demonstrate, through true prayer, man's God-given dominion over matter and evil, and thus protect themselves and others from harm under any and every circumstance, to overcome poverty and limitation, to heal disease, and to destroy the ills that flesh seems heir to. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 286): "God's thoughts are perfect and eternal, are substance and Life. Material and temporal thoughts are human, involving error, and since God, Spirit, is the only cause, they lack a divine cause. The temporal and material are not then creations of Spirit. They are but counterfeits of the spiritual and eternal."

Because Spirit and its manifestation, Mind and its ideas, are real and eternal, matter and evil are unreal and temporal, having the nature of dreams. In order to awaken from the dream of evil, expressed in discordant environments and conditions, it is necessary for men to hold to spiritual concepts and emphatically deny and cast out material and temporal beliefs. This brings the illimitable power of Mind to bear upon the illusions of sin, disease, poverty, and death; and these shadows of false thinking fade and vanish in the proportion that the infinite allness of Mind and the nothingness of matter are realized. As the result of this spiritually mental activity, human circumstances are changed for the better and illimitable spiritual resources are brought to light.

To illustrate: A professional draftsman who had been a student of Christian Science for a number of years found himself without employment for some time. His rent was about to become due, and what seemed to be his material resources were so low that he did not know how he was going to pay it. One night he worked prayerfully to find the solution to the situation. He acknowledged divine Love as the one source of supply and persistently denied the reality of material limitation and lack. In the morning a man whom he had never seen or heard of before came to his apartment with a roll of drawings and requested him to do a week's work at his home. At the end of the week the man came to get the drawings, and left a check which enabled the draftsman to pay his rent in full when it was due. The latter never learned how the man knew that he was capable of doing that particular kind of work, and he never saw him again.

Divine Mind creates and maintains eternally the spiritual qualities of beauty, purity, goodness, harmony, health, and holiness. The ideas of divine Mind are perfect, and they constitute our genuine spiritual possessions, our unlimited resources. What appears to be a mortal, material man is a misconception, for man is God's perfect idea, including all real individuality. In a beautiful article entitled "Angels" Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment. What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon
"Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

Swift Sunlight

Only this day—
While the spring raindrops fall—
Let the brief pattern stir
Golden and tall.

(Not for recall
Are the first jonquils,
Here by a friendly wall—)

After the slant of rain
There will be other days—
New flowers, new patterns,
Warm with the flooding sun.

Only today
Let the first jonquils be
Sunlight against the wall—
Fire-bright and swift as flame—
Not for recall.

E. S. L.

Beside the Banks Of the Oise

BELOW LA FÈRE the river runs through a piece of open pastoral country; green, opulent, loved by breeders; called the Golden Valley. In wide sweeps, and with a swift and equable gallop, the ceaseless stream of water visits and makes green the fields. Kine, and horses, and little humourous donkeys browse together in the meadows, and come down in troops to the river-side to drink. They make a strange feature in the landscape; above all when startled, and you see them galloping to and fro, with their incongruous forms and faces. . . .

The sun shone on the wet meadows; the air was scented with the breath of rejoicing trees and grass; and the river kept unweariedly carrying us on at its best pace. There was a manufacturing district about Chauny; and after that the banks grew so high that they hid the adjacent country, and we could see nothing but clay sides, and one willow after another. Only here and there we passed by a village or a ferry, and some wondering child upon the bank would stare after us until we turned the corner. . . .

All the time the river stole away like a thief in straight places, or swung round corners with an eddy; the willows nodded and were undermined all day long; the clay banks tumbled in; the Oise, which had been so many centuries making the Golden Valley, seemed to have changed its fancy and be bent upon undoing its performance. What a number of things a river does by simply following Gravity in the innocence of its heart!— From "An Inland Voyage," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. (New York: Scribner.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Will There Be a Social Revolution? ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Most wars are followed by social revolutions. There are signs that this war will be no exception in the United States.

There was a revolution after the Civil War. Not only were the defeated southern states pushed into a 40-year depression, but agriculture dropped everywhere in the United States behind business and industry. Meanwhile the states finally yielded to the dominant central government.

There was a revolution, too, after World War I. Big business swelled its power, and government promptly swelled controls, too; governmental centralization accelerated and the government pushed into new social fields. Taxation was used as the chief tool for equalizing wealth and opportunity. The New Deal was the by-product, not the cause, of this post-World War revolution.

Now comes the new conflict. Will it bring a "revolution" too? It seems almost inevitable. This is the more likely because of the nature of the struggle. It is unlike old-fashioned wars which followed a simple pattern of nationalistic rivalry, for trade advantage or geographical gain. The present struggle goes far beyond that: it affects profound economic and social concepts. These affect the whole world and challenge every democratic society. In this respect the present war is in many ways an outgrowth and continuation of the World War. It is separated from its progenitor by an uneasy truce. Some of the earlier participants have changed sides, but the cardinal feature remains the same, that the democracies are still fighting for self-preservation. Mr. Roosevelt has just asked for a name for the new war, as though it were isolated and unique. But historians may link the whole period, beginning 1914 until the forties. They may call the whole period one continuing process known, perhaps, as the new "thirty years' war." Already the public instinctively recognizes the connection, when it calls this "World War II."

Already Signs of Change in United States

It is obvious that this war, as with others, will be followed by a profound social revolution. Win or lose, this will occur in some degree. Already there are signs of change in the United States. War always puts emphasis on collective effort, and the central government has emerged stronger from every American war as it is likely to do again after this. At the present time the system that seems to be getting the hardest blows is that which observers and writers have sometimes called "a scarcity economy."

The economy of scarcity found its exemplification, critics charge, in the American depression in the thirties. Then as now the United States was the richest country on earth. It had the raw materials, the factories, the skill, the man power for unprecedented wealth and output, but it could not co-ordinate them to supply the goods which everybody wanted and as a consequence factories shut down, savings were wiped out, and some 15,000,000 persons, at the peak, vainly looked for work.

Meanwhile, from Jan. 30, 1933, on, a fanatic-demagogue named Hitler, in Germany, who is also a genius, looked contemptuously across at the stagnation in America, and the lesser difficulties in other democratic countries, and by methods of increasing brutality drove his country to faster and faster production, greater and greater employment.

The Hitler challenge of full employment will remain after the war is over, and young soldiers, returning from battle with depleted ranks, will ask whether business cycles and periodic idleness cannot be abolished. If Hitler can do it by regimented means, they will ask, why cannot America do it by democratic means? Furthermore, if we can get total production in war, they will ask, why can we not do it in peacetime?

Bane of "Economy of Scarcity"

The whole matter is raised now because of disclosures before the Truman Committee of the Senate. The evidence shows how the so-called "economy of scarcity" operated in certain arrangements in the international field. Some of the illustrations are spectacular though in the long run perhaps less important than domestic trusts and monopolies. Jesse Jones, for example, charges that under a shortsighted "business-as-usual" policy the Dutch-British group that controlled 97 per cent of the world's rubber, obstructed American efforts to establish a stock-pile in 1940.

A patent-pooling and cartel agreement with the German dye trust limited output of synthetic rubber in the United States, Thurman Arnold charges, and another did the same thing with war-necessary magnesium.

An agreement with the German Krupp firm gave an American corporation a domestic monopoly in the manufacture of tungsten carbide, needed for cutting tools.

Germany, under Hitler pressure, pushed production of all these goods at home to the uttermost. But with no legal compulsion in the United States and with protected markets, American firms allegedly restricted output. Germany, furthermore, tied up exports to France and Britain. The Dow Chemical Company, for example, could send only 300 tons of magnesium to Britain a year. Another company had to shut off all exports of beryllium to Britain when the war began.

These are glaring examples. They show Germany shrewdly making use of democracy's weakest economic point, the tendency to restrict production under monopoly. The war has cracked these monopolies, and the postwar "revolution" may see an end put to the scarcity economy system forever.

The Country Speaks: Miami Beach

Nothing Too Good for Soldiers ..... *By Wanda MacDowell*

Answering some northern newspaper and radio criticism of the Army for leasing several dozen swanky hotels at Miami Beach to house troops of a great Air Corps Replacement and Training center being established here, Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, commanding general of the entire air force technical command, has emphasized again that this is a new kind of war and nothing is too good for the boys who are going to win it.

Gone are the days, declared the General, when it was thought necessary to put men in tents and in mud to toughen them. That sort of thing was bad for morale, it has now been discovered. Following that line of reasoning, morale should be at the highest peak at Miami Beach with men quartered in what we here consider to be probably the finest and certainly the newest hotels in the world, in rooms for which tourists have been paying top-notch prices all winter.

Today the Army is taking boys from every walk of life, from every type of home, and rushing them through training for one of the most important jobs of the war—the job of keeping planes in the air. General Weaver refuses to believe that any hotel in the world would be too good for these men, or that a $50 or $100-a-day room would spoil them. Why should they not have everything as good as tourists get? They're going to work for our country and they're going to be toughened up by the best physical trainers in the world. They are going to get the best technical training in the world and do the best job in the world.

Besides the many advantages found at Miami Beach for this kind of a center is the economic angle which alone should be sufficient answer to the critics of this move. In a war where time is a great essential, a minimum of three months has been saved in the construction of barracks, thousands of hours of labor and valuable materials have been saved and the taxpayers saved about $6,000,000 on the basis of 30,000 troops.

When Army officers first looked at Miami Beach they decided at once this was an ideal spot for what they had in mind. The housing facilities are here and also the sunshine and climate that will make every day a training day.

At present a dozen or more hotels a day are being signed up by the Army, as fast as the tourists can be evacuated. When the replacement center is in full operation, General Weaver revealed that 1,000 men will be leaving here each day after a four-week classification period.

Even if the Army should need a hundred or more hotels, there will still—I hasten to add—be adequate accommodations for visitors at Miami Beach with its nearly 400 hostelries and many more apartment houses. Thousands of mothers and fathers will come here to visit their sons, and thousands of officers will bring their families to live here for the duration.

So it looks like good economy for both the Army and the community. Hotels will be filled the year round and Miami Beach will have a big summer season without benefit of the press agent's beauty treatments.

To Change the Subject:

They Really Seem to Miss Us ..... *By Millicent Taylor*

One hadn't thought what it must be like in Great Britain without us. One had only thought—so wistfully it could scarcely be mentioned—what it was like not to plan and dream of further trips to England until after the war. A goodly proportion of us Americans, as you know, might be filed in two categories: those who are planning their next trip to Britain and those who dream of taking a first trip over.

But a generous article by Mary Crosbie in "Britain Today" makes one realize suddenly how different it must be without eager American tourists surging into some "16th cent.perp." to view the fan vaulting, or down some cobbled lane to see some other item asterisked in the guidebook. "We miss our Americans," an elderly official in the Bodleian Library is even quoted as saying. Oxford, it seems, is full of exiles and hatless East Enders; but, like London and elsewhere, devoid of Americans.

All the more do you appreciate this British expression of hospitality when you remember how you yourself used to avoid your touring compatriots. You would punt on the Avon—but not at Stratford where they were sure to be. You waited until they had disappeared down a hall in the National Gallery so that you could browse along alone or join an elderly English couple who were innocent of guides. And it was always with a breath of relief that you escaped to favorite parts of England or Scotland that you were sure the majority of your traveling countrymen had not yet discovered. Your excuse was that you saw them back home. Here you wished to be with the English. But the writer of "We Miss Our Americans" cares less for your ilk than for the kind of tourist you tried to escape. She likes best those who perhaps are making their first long-dreamed-of trip. "The home-bred type of whom we are so vastly ignorant," she says, and adds that these are the sorts the British ought to know more about, "if only as a corrective to the films." Serious, enthusiastic, sensible, unaffected, are the ways she described us; and again, "the sort of American that it is necessary for us to know, if we are to work together after the war."

They talked us over, that day in the Bodleian and elsewhere. They said they always know us when they see us. It seems we American women wear even the most unusual hats as if we were quite unconscious of them. It seems, too, that our elderly men wear flapping waterproofs (a salute to their climate); our elderly women, checked traveling coats; and that we photograph each other in front of Tom Quad or in the gardens of St. John's while the guide waits. They told each other how they like our eagerness over their old landmarks, our insatiable interest in their traditions and their way of doing things, our childlike joy in any possible contact with our life across the seas—as for example the fact that Shelley's guitar was given the Bodleian by a Mr. E. A. Silsbee of Salem, Mass.

A landlady who used to house Rhodes scholars among her lodgers has been missing us, too. "I like Americans," she said. "They're taught to be considerate to women. You can talk to them, even about dress and housekeeping, and they seem to feel that those affairs, and you yourself, matter." They write to her, too. Asked what these young men remember most about Oxford she replied, "The river—and the greenness," and she quoted from a letter: "Spring in England, the fall in America is beautiful."

We Americans, wistfully putting into storage for the duration all further dreams of travel to the British Isles, have missed you, over there, more than you can know. But since we can not come over "for to admire and for to see" it is a thing for us to treasure that you, over there, miss "your Americans." After all, as you say yourself, "It's a new world we want to make" and we need to know each other better if we are to make it jointly. Missing each other, and telling each other so, should help us to get together the sooner and the more eagerly at the first opportunity after this war job is thoroughly out of the way.

Kentucky—Ever a Cradle of Forces for Freedom

Ft. Knox epitomizes spirit of men who can 'find their way around' in times of vivid peril.

Americans at War
Thirty-sixth of 48 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT KNOX, Ky. — "Kentuckians know how to find their way around," a tall, shrewd-looking man said to me in a room in the Court House at Shepherdsville, Ky. I had gone out from Louisville to the seat of Bullitt County, in the vicinity of Fort Knox, in order to see what effect the enormous and rapid expansion of that chief "armored army camp" was having on the farmers in the neighborhood.

I found a group of very practical-looking men gathered around a big coal stove in the office of the County Agricultural Agent, and their spokesman told me that the dispossessed farmers would be able to adjust themselves without seeking handouts or pity from any one. "They know how to get about," he repeated.

He was very proud of Kentuckians and by no means inclined to hide the fact that he was one himself. He had been a colonel in the first World War, and said his county furnished more than its quota of soldiers without resorting to the draft for a single man. All had volunteered. He said as many as a thousand farm families might now be forced to leave their homes, so as to turn their land over to the Army, but they were not complaining, nor delaying. Many Federal, state and county agencies were helping them get settled again. There was much good will and extensive co-operation.

My visit to Fort Knox, and two county seats near it, left a threefold impression on me. First, this war has placed before us a stupendous task; secondly, gigantic efforts are being made to win it, and thirdly, we should be profoundly grateful to our allies for winning time for us.

Confused Thinking

At this moment of bitter criticism, mis-statements and much personal indecision, a visit to such a place as Fort Knox or a great war plant, or Yorktown, or the Battlefield of Vicksburg, is a sobering and inspiring influence. It helps one see fundamental things in their true light and to realize what a majestic thing a nation or a state is and how much sacrifice they require. Many Americans have grown accustomed to confuse individualism with crass egotism and to consider self-indulgence a sign of freedom. Each has tended to imagine himself as the center of the universe.

For any sensitive, observant American, Fort Knox corrects that view. Here men and their families forget themselves; they defend a nation, toil for a cause, sacrifice for a faith, and do their part to build a good future, extending far beyond their time.

Manuals published in 1940 say that Fort Knox embraces 33,000 acres. Since then it has been greatly enlarged. That was a mere beginning, those 33,000 acres were only a nucleus. It may soon cover 100,000 acres.

Official Army reports, released last December, say there are 2,800 buildings at Fort Knox, most of which are new. Two hundred and twenty-five of them have been erected within the last six months. This camp is a whole city. Twenty-five miles of new asphalt or concrete streets have just been laid. Churches have been constructed, a large new recreation plant with excellent facilities is being erected and schools for officers' children increased.

Fort Knox is much more than a city; it is a university in mechanics, probably the best and largest "Armored Force School" in the world. It is a laboratory, a field of experiments and a testing station; it is a training ground, a repair plant, and a geographical institute. It is a place of intense work, of ceaseless investigations, of incessant study. In very few cities on earth, not excluding Pittsburgh, Detroit, Rochester, have more expert and daring mechanicians been assembled than here.

School for Defense

They study traction, speed, maneuverability; they test explosives, sights, guns, armor. They project their work on every kind of "terrain," or deserts and mountain sides, in swamps and jungles. This is the home; or at least the cradle, of five armored divisions, the training ground of the mechanized defense force of the mightiest nation on earth, the school of the leaders of a million tank operators and tenders.

As you go from Cincinnati to Louisville, and from there out to Fort Knox, you find the trains and buses filled. Soldiers come and go in streams, recruits are inducted, relatives make visits, construction and maintenance workers flock in and out.

Stand for a moment at a roadside or a ticket window or a hotel desk and you see a nation surge by, you behold a crusade march past. Here you see a vortex of an aroused world, you observe humanity preparing its defense. You perceive that freedom is something vastly more than one's striving for personal advantages and that Americanism is incomparably greater than one's desires for individual aggrandizement.

Here you see will and plan and might; you find yourself again at Williamsburg and Plymouth Rock with daring pioneers; you meet Washington and Lincoln; you look upon the Constitution, Bill of Rights, schools, churches, and the inescapable imperative of duty. You see sacrifice on every side and countless illustrations of duties being done.

Go to the Court House of Hardin County and you learn of hundreds of farmers that suddenly had to leave homes and lands. Go up to Meade or over to Bullitt Counties and you learn of hundreds of others beginning life anew. You learn of mothers and children seeking temporary shelter with relatives, of fathers searching new livelihoods, of whole communities tearing up their roots.

You hear also the booms of guns in practice. That is why such enormous spaces are required. Men shoot at targets miles away, shells zoom over the hills, shrapnel rages through the forests. Tanks charge across ridge and dale, smash through thickets, ford streams, plow through marshes.

Uniformed men stand guard at every gate, watch every road. And the lonely silences of broad empty spaces, fenced in and patrolled by day and by night, are as eloquent as the booming of the cannon, the cracking of the guns, the rumbling of the tanks. All shout an inexorable and ultimate, "Thou shalt." Everything here bespeaks grim earnestness. Here are no bent reeds, no soft men in fine raiment. Here a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to equality of justice defies tyrants.

Unloosing the Flood

Here Americans enter their favorite field and take up the weapons to which they are best fitted. Freedom-despising despots hurled machines at America and the nation most accustomed to use machines fearlessly takes up that iron gauntlet. Here we mobilize our machines.

We, whose every son and daughter can drive a truck and whose every grandmother can drive a car, place our hands on our steering wheels. We, whose automobiles vastly outnumber those of all the rest of the world, and whose traffic streams flow incomparably stronger than those of all other lands together, shall now release our flood of machines. Our armored phalanx will charge. From Fort Knox it will flow forth in torrents and in tides, until it surges over the hordes of oppression and submerges them.

This is Lincoln's land. In these counties lived his parents, in this vicinity he spent his first years. You can visit his birthplace not far away. His traditions rest upon the hills, quiver in the sunlight, and glisten in the streams. Here pioneers came seeking homes for free men. Here warriors rose up in a struggle among neighbors and brothers and made the supreme sacrifice for freedom. Here men saw truth clearly, obtained a balanced view of values that are supreme, saved the Union, and perpetuated liberty.

Today again are gathering the warriors. Here strong, hard men move in Lincoln's footsteps. Here Kentuckians "know how to find their way around," and here are gathering from Augusta and Seattle, from Los Angeles and Tallahassee, companies, regiments and divisions of other men who will be able to find their way around the world. From here they will move forth on their iron steeds, they will find trails to the lairs of oppressors and open the roads of the world once more to brotherhood and progress.

Wide World

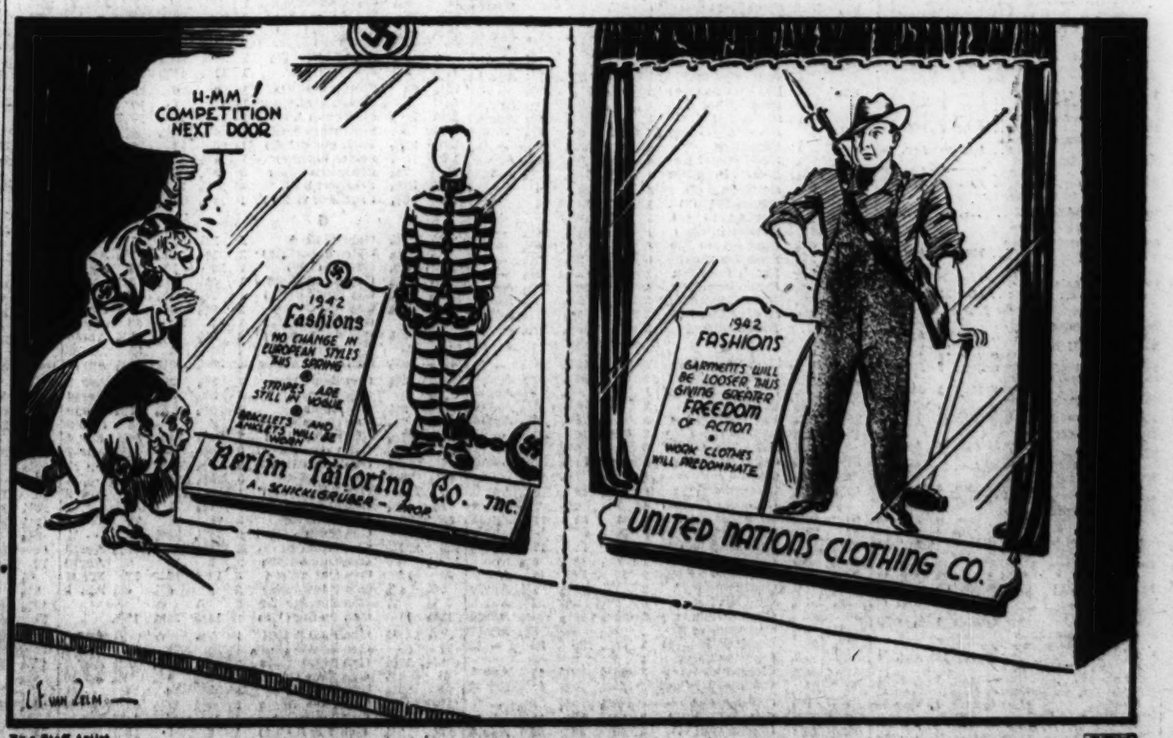
A University in Mechanics—the Huge Armored Force School at Fort Knox, Ky., Might Be Called

"The world is your battlefield," says Lieut. Addison McGhee, who conducts a course in current affairs for men at the Replacement Center. The men learn why they are in the Army, the progress of the war and other developments in all parts of the world. The Armored Force of the United States has rolled up its sleeves and buckled down to the task of training the thousands of specialists needed to man the 120,000 tanks President Roosevelt has ordered for 1942 and 1943. The exact rate at which the men are being trained here is a military secret but it is revealed that present speed-up plans will make possible the preparation of about 12,000 new soldiers every 10 weeks.

Wide World

Training Ground of America's Fast-Growing Mechanized Defense Force

These students in a tank maintenance course at the Replacement Center, Fort Knox, Ky., are being geared for mechanized service. About one in four are sent on to the Armored Force School for additional instruction, where they are trained as mechanics, motorcycle men, radio operators, electricians, and even clerks and cooks. The school operates on a two-shifts-a-day schedule and has adapted the techniques of mass production industries, its courses broken down into phases and the students moved through much as automobiles are moved along the assembly line.


H-MM! COMPETITION NEXT DOOR
1942 Fashions
NO CHANGE IN EUROPEAN STYLES THIS SPRING
STRIPES ARE STILL IN VOGUE
BRACELETS AND ANKLETS WILL BE WORN
Berlin Tailoring Co. Inc.
A. SCHICKLGRUBER - PROP.
1942 FASHIONS
GARMENTS WILL BE LOOSER THIS SPRING GIVING GREATER FREEDOM OF ACTION
WORK CLOTHES WILL PREDOMINATE
UNITED NATIONS CLOTHING CO.

By a Staff Artist

Spring Models Appear

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	150,000
Previous day's sales	295,190
1942 volume to date	31,910,639
1941 volume to date	37,163,179

Stocks Ease Fractionally In Slow Trade

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The stock market settled down at slightly lower levels today after Friday's feeble attempt at a rally.

Scant buying ammunition was found in the news from the far Pacific while speculative and investment hesitancy was further accentuated by the break-down of British-Indian negotiations.

The list wavered at the start and, while offerings were exceptionally slim throughout, fractional declines were the rule near the final hour.

Bethlehem Steel dipped to a new low for the year and downward tendencies were exhibited by U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Santa Fe, American Telephone, Kennecott, Texas Co., Westinghouse, American Tobacco "B," U. S. Gypsum, Union Carbide and Johns-Manville.

U. S. Rubber, General Electric and Goodyear managed to record minor advances.

Boardrooms derived some comfort from the announcement of American Tobacco's big financing program involving a public offering of $100,000,000 in 20-year 3 per cent debentures. This was seen as an important break in the recent capital jam. The issue would be topped only by the $234,000,000 American Telephone debentures put out almost a year ago.

Holders of petroleum company stocks noted the stepping up of activity in eastern pipe line deliveries in the effort to relieve the transportation bottleneck caused by tanker sinkings and diversions. The nine lines in the eastern group reported 26,900,000 barrels of crude were piped in March, a jump of 2,400,000 compared with February and 7,300,000 more than in March last year.

Some Rail Loans in Demand

Rail loans were selectively in demand in today's bond market and several extended Friday's upturn. Corporates generally were mixed.

Fractional gainers included St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Florida East Coast 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

Chicago Railway 5s advanced nearly 3 points and International Telephone 5s picked up a fraction. Slightly lower were Santa Fe 4s of '95, Illinois Central 4¾s and Northern Pacific 4s.

Australian 5s moved up about a point and Brazilian 6½s dipped a major fraction. U. S. Governments were steady.

Freight Carloadings Up 3 P. C. in Week; 21.3 P. C. Above '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 828,890 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 4.

This was an increase of 24,144 cars, or 3.0 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 145,488 cars, or 21.3 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 226,055 cars, or 37.5 per cent, compared with 1940.

Total loadings reached their highest level since last December. An uninterrupted flow of ore to mills as a result of expansion of steel production was chiefly responsible for the lift.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Wk	Inc (+) or Dec (−) Last Wk	Yr Ago
Miscellaneous freight	376,658	5,940	28,389
Less-than-carlot mdse.	139,798	†3,572	†23,144
Coal	147,816	†8,332	88,975
Grain & grain prds.	35,330	1,616	†75
Livestock	11,986	1,189	1,169
Forest products	48,415	2,494	9,733
Ore	55,044	24,890	36,806
Coke	13,845	†1	3,688

†Decrease.

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight carloads handled by railroads reporting for the month of March and the week ended April 4, included:

	April 4	Pvs Wk	Yr Ago
Atchison	31,865	30,545	27,521
Baltimore & Ohio	65,342	68,574	50,971
North Western	33,373	30,886	28,058
Missouri Pacific	31,121	30,588	29,058
New Haven	32,244	32,436	27,970
Pennsylvania	138,237	142,129	111,381

Dividend Declarations

Company	Irregular Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Bullock Fund Ltd	15c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Dividend Shrs Inc	1½c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Jantzen Knitt Mills	5c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Mid-Cont Pet	40c	..	June 1	May 1
Will & Baumer Candle	10c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields	10c	..	May 1	Apr. 8
Zenith Radio	41	..	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Final				
Impl Chem Ind Ltd	5%	..	.....	.....
Extr				
Canadian Investors Corp Ltd	8c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Initial				
La Plant-Choate Manufacturing Co Inc	15c	..	May 31	Mar. 30
Regular				
Atlantic Macaroni Co Inc	$1	..	May 1	Apr. 25
Bank of Calif Nat Assn	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Bunte Bros 5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 25
Calgary Power Co Ltd 4 pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Canadian Investors Corp Ltd	10c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Collins Co	$2.50	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 7
Dominguez Oil Fields Co	25c	M	Apr. 30	Apr. 17
Federated Dept Strs Inc 4½ cm cv pf	$1.06¼	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 20
Hartford Times Inc 5½ pf	68¾c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Horder's Inc	25c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Houston Lighting & Power Co	30c	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Do	30c	..	June 1	Apr. 30
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do 5½ pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Howe Scale Co 5 pf	$2.50	S	Apr. 15	Apr. 13
Idaho Pwr 7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Do 5½ pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Jantzen Knitting Mills 5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 25
L Plant-Choate Mnfg Co Inc $1 cum conv pf	25c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
New Eng Fund benef int	15c	..	May 1	Apr. 21
Rolland Pur Co Ltd	15c	Q	May 15	May 1
Do pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Texas Pw & Lt Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 14
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 14
Washington Loan & Tr Co (D C)	$2	Q	May 1	Apr. 22

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	39	39	39	Apr 9
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	47	47	47	Apr 8
7½	6⅛	Adams Exp .60g	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Apr10
20½	18	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr10
11¾	10	Addressog (⅝e)	4	10⅝	10	10	− ⅛
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	2	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	− ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr10
⅜	⅛	Allegany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr10
3⅛	3⅛	Alleg pf xw	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr 9
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr10
17	11	Alleghany pr pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr 6
22¾	18⅜	Alleg Ludl $U ⅛e	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Apr10
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Indust (1)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	126½	126¼	126½	− ¼
12½	10⅓	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	Apr 8
14¾	12⅝	Allied Mills 1⅛g	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6⅛	4⅜	Allied Strs (.15e)	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
81	69	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69	69	69	Apr 8
30½	25½	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	3	26¾	26¼	26¼	− ¼
18¾	16¾	Alpha P Cem ¾e	1	16	16	16	Apr 9
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	− ⅛
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅝
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	44	44	44	Apr10
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	1	21½	21½	21½	Apr10
48¼	28¾	Am Airlines 1½g	44	29	29	29	
7⅝	5⅛	Am Bk Note .20e	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Apr10
5¼	3⅛	Am Bosch (¾e)	2	4½	4½	4½	Apr 9
33	26½	Am Br Shoe(¾ea)	1	26⅞	26½	26½	Apr 9
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr 9
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	6	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	− ⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	Apr10
33	26¾	Am Car&Fy	1	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
73¾	67	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	3	70	69¾	70	+ ⅜
20½	16⅝	Am Ch & C (½e)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)		108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
98	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	72	72	72	Apr 9
8⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	5	5	5	Apr 2
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	6	8	8	8	Apr 8
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	1	17	17	17	− ⅛
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr10
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr10
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr10
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	6	24½	24⅜	24½	Apr10
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	2½	2	2	Apr 8
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	1	28	28	28	− ½
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	1	2½	2½	2½	
38¼	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Apr10
46½	37	Am Home Pr 2.40	1	37½	37½	37½	− ⅛
2	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr10
38	23	Am Ice pf	4	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
4	2⅞	Am Internat'l	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr10
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr 6
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	2	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
83½	81⅛	Am Loco pf 1¾k	6	81⅞	81⅛	81⅛	Apr 8
11⅛	9⅛	Am M & Fdy .80	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
5¾	4⅛	Am M & Met	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr10
23¾	18⅛	Am Metal (¼e)	12	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	Apr 9
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	16¾	APL $6 pf (1⅛k)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Apr10
22	13¼	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	2	13¾	13¼	13¼	− ¼
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ½e	8	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr10
5½	4⅝	Am Saf R (⅛g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 2
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	4	39⅜	39¼	39¼	− ¼
147	135⅛	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	137	135¼	135¼	Apr 7
34¼	29⅛	Am Snuff (1.60e)	6	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	Apr10
20⅞	17⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	8	18	17⅜	17⅜	Apr10
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¾e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
8½	7⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	89	86⅛	89	Apr10
21⅜	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19	19	19	− ⅛
134¾	114⅜	Am Tel & Tel(9)	10	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	− ⅝
49¾	37¾	Am Tob (1e)	2	37	37	37	− ⅛
50¾	38⅛	Am Tob B (1e)	9	38⅛	38	38	− ⅜
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	123	123	123	Apr 9
5	4	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Apr10
27	22½	Am Viscose (1e)	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅛
116½	110½	Am Viscose pf(5)	9	111⅛	110⅜	111	Apr 8
3¼	2	Am Water Wks	1	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
70¼	49	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	Apr 7
5⅜	4⅛	Am Woolen	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Apr10
76⅜	61⅛	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	61	61	61	− ⅛
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	4	4	4	Apr10
50	43⅞	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	40	40	40	M'r 31
28⅝	25	Anaconda (½e)	36	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
17	12⅜	Anchor H (.15e)	2	15	15	15	Apr 8
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅛	1¼	1⅜	M'r 24
35	31⅛	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	31	31	31	− ⅜
111⅜	109	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110¼	110¼	110¼	Apr 9
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	
67⅛	53¾	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	3	57¾	57¾	57¾	− ⅛
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	11	Armstrong C ⅛e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr 7
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3	3	3	Apr10
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
77⅛	61⅞	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Apr10
83	64	Assd DG 2pf3¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
38	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	13	36¼	36	36⅛	− ⅜
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	2	66	65⅞	65⅞	− ⅛
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	6	23	22⅝	23	Apr10
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 24
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	2	34	33¾	33⅝	Apr10
38⅛	18	Atl Refining (1)	3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
109¼	103⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Apr 8
7	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼e)	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	47⅞	47½	47½	Apr 9
90	50	Atlas Powd (⅜e)	2	51	50¾	51	Apr 8
9¼	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	8	8	8	
2⅜	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr 8
4½	3½	Avia Corp (.10e)	3	3½	3½	3½	
14¾	11¼	Bald Loco ct	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅛
4½	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr10
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Apr 9
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	8	8⅝	8½	8½	− ⅛
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (⅜e)	1	15½	15½	15½	
19½	16⅜	Bayuk Cig (1⅛)	3	17	16¾	16¾	Apr 8
24½	21	Beat Cream (1a)	2	21½	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 20
100¾	75⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	75	75	75	− ⅜
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 9
16½	15¼	Bell Aire (2g)	5	15½	15¼	15¼	Apr 9
39⅞	32½	Bendix Av (1e)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	− ¼
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	2	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	− ¼
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	M'r 30
24¼	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	19¼	19	19	− ⅜
66⅜	57⅝	Beth Steel (1⅓e)	5	57¾	57⅜	57⅝	− ⅜
121	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ¼
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
19¾	16½	Black & D (1.60)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Apr 8
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox .15e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14½	13¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 2
21⅜	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	4	17⅛	17¼	17¼	− ¼
31⅝	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Apr10
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	2	14¼	14	14	− ⅜
20⅝	18½	Borden Co (.20e)	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ¼
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	9	22	21⅜	22	
2½	1⅜	Boston & Maine	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr 1
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr 9
13½	17½	Brewing Cp (½e)	2	17	17	17	M'r 26
9¼	8	Bridgeport B (1)	7	8⅛	8	8	Apr10
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅜
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	3	29	28½	28½	Apr 6
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	2	33	33	33	Apr 8
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	51	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr10
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 4
9¾	7¾	Bkl Un Gas (½e)	2	7⅞	7½	7⅝	− ⅛
38	30½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Apr 8
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Apr 8
8⅛	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
3⅜	2½	Budd Mfg	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ⅛e	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr 9
15⅜	14⅜	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Apr10
22	19	Bullard Co (2)	5	20	20	20	
36	22⅜	Bulova Wat (2)	1	23	23	23	
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
58⅛	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54½	54⅛	54½	− ⅜
7⅛	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
20⅜	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr 7
3⅞	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr10
8½	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	7⅞	7½	7½	Apr10
12¼	10	Byron Jack ⅛e	3	12⅛	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1⅓)	2	17	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
50½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50½	50⅞	Apr 8
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr 7
7⅛	5½	Cal & Hecla (1)	2	6⅝	6¼	6¼	Apr10
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ⅜e	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Apr10
12½	10	Canada Dry (.80)	3	10⅛	10	10	− ⅛
4⅛	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
37½	31½	Cannon Mills ½e	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Capital Adm A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	24½	Carpenter S ½e	2	24½	24½	24½	Apr 2
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05a)	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Apr10
69	60½	Case (JI) (7g)	2	61	61	61	Apr10
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	34½	34½	34½	
21½	16⅞	Celanese (⅛e)	2	17	17	17	
8¼	6⅜	Celotex (3)	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅝	16½	Cent Aguirre 1⅛	2	17	17	17	Apr 7
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr10
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 4
18	13½	Cent Violeta 1g	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr10
31¼	29	Century Rib M	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	7	30¼	30	30	− ¼
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	2	2	2	
19	16¼	Chain Belt (⅝e)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	Apr 9
17	15½	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	M'r 30
19	16¼	Chain Belt (⅝e)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	Apr 9
17	15½	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	M'r 30
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
29¾	27⅝	Ches & Ohio (3)	2	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
96	89	Ches & O pf (4)	2	90	89	90	Apr 8
4	3	Ches Corp	1	3	3	3	
1⅜	1	Chi & E Ill	4	1	1	1	Apr 9

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	2	2	2	2	Apr 8
12¾	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	2	11⅛	11	11⅛	− ⅛
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (⅛g)	2	5	5	5	
17⅛	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
39¾	36	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	Apr10
53	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	M'r 30
	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 7
	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr10
	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 7
9¾	8⅝	Chi Yel Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Apr 9
3½	1⅜	Childs Co	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr10
54½	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	6	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛	− ¼
10½	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	3⅜	City Stores	2	3½	3⅝	3½	Apr 7
34½	29½	Clark Equip (⅝e	4	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	Apr10
39	34¼	Clev Gr Br(¾ea)	4	34¼	34¼	34¼	Apr10
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	3	34⅛	33¾	33⅝	Apr 9
39½	32⅝	Cluett Peab ⅜e	3	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	Apr 9
79½	58½	Coca-Cola (⅝e)	1	65½	65½	65½	− ½
83½	58½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Apr10
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (1½)	6	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
108½	100	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
14½	12	Collins & A (1½e)	1	13	13⅛	13	Apr 1
18½	14⅝	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	Apr10
13⅝	9	Colum Br A .20e	1	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
13½	9	Colum Br B .20e	4	9		9	
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
54	36	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	38½	38½	38½	− ⅝
6⅝	5⅛	Columbia Pict	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	Apr10
27	24	Colum P pf (2½)	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Apr 1
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	7	61	59½	61	Apr 9
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
100	94	Comi Cr pf (4½)	1	97	97	97	M'r 10
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
103½	100¼	Com T ev pf(4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	M'r 27
9¾	8	Comi Solv (.55g)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	27	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	27	27	27	− ¼
23¾	18⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
39¾	21¼	Conde Nast .60a	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr 8
16⅛	13⅜	Congoleum-N (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅛
21⅜	16⅛	Consol Aire (1e)	2	19⅛	19⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Babson Says U. S. Able To Carry Debt

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—I have been asked how the Government can continue to spend more than it takes in without going into bankruptcy. The first answer is that the Government can issue legal currency. This is not true of individuals or corporations or even of municipalities or states. All these four groups can be "busted"; but this is not necessarily so of a federal government.

The above is an example of the confused understanding which exists among many people of the operation of government as an enterprise, compared with the operation of private business as an enterprise. The average person has much difficulty in understanding how the Government can continue a financial policy which would be ruinous to an individual or to a business. We should also keep in mind that our Government is a separate legal entity and operates on an accounting basis which is quite separate and apart from that of its people.

Businessman Oversold

It is not the Government which is short on merchandise and has a well-filled till but rather our businessmen and investors. The $70,000,000,000 in bank deposits in the country belong not to the Government but to the individuals. The businessman is oversold, not the Government.

We all know that Washington has been spending far more money than it has gainfully received from taxes, revenue duties, and other sources. It will take considerable time to raise sufficient funds anywhere near balance expenditures and income. Hence, our Government, but not necessarily our businessmen and investors, will continue operating upon a deficit basis.

Since September, 1939, when World War II got under way, Congress has appropriated $170,000,000,000 for armament and other purposes. Of course, not all of this has been spent. Furthermore, receipts have been secured from tax payments and other sources which have paid about 50 per cent of the amounts actually expended so far. In this connection, March income tax receipts permitted the budget to be balanced temporarily. Now, however, greater deficits than heretofore will shortly follow.

Our national debt is crossing the old $65,000,000,000 limit. By the end of the calendar year it will probably be $80,000,000,000. The debt will continue to rise and will ultimately reach much higher figures. Many feel that we are headed for financial bankruptcy and ruin. "Why not ultimately write it all off through bankruptcy proceedings and start all over again with a new set of books?" they ask.

Government Bonds Safe

There is a vast difference between the bankruptcy of an individual and that of a government. Many honorable men have been forced into bankruptcy by causes over which they had no control. Faith among individuals in society is not disturbed under such circumstances. It would, however, be very wrong for our people to declare their Government bankrupt and wipe out its debt that way.

Regardless of the power of the Government or the weakness of the minorities who are its creditors, this should not be used as a convenient excuse for repudiation. I have no fear that it will be. I continue to be an optimist on the United States and Canada.

The procedure which Washington and Ottawa has been following is taking care of our rising debt. This includes the low interest rate which the debt bears. It is not necessary for a government or an individual to repay a debt when the interest charges are promptly and repeatedly honored. In fact, creditors seldom want repayment when repayment is possible. They prefer to remain invested in such sound securities.

If the interest rate continues to remain low, the debt can easily be met for years to come. Hence, holders of Government securities should not be fearful of the intrinsic worth of their investments.

Sales Tax Coming

The present rate at which taxpayers' money is being spent does not mean that the debt cannot be reduced after the war ends. Following the close of the war, the budget can be balanced if the party in power truly desires to do so. My reason for this is not alone that armament spending will decline. The point is that we will continue to be taxed somewhat upon a war basis long after actual hostilities are over. This means that a surplus should pile up. In time this could equal and surpass the national debt at the beginning of the war.

The Government will continue during the war to spend much more than it takes in. To shorten the deficit period, Congress is now considering a new tax bill far heavier than anything we or any other country has ever known. Washington is sound in seeking new tax sources, which—unlike the inheritance and high income taxes—are not destroying our "seed corn." I believe that an honest sales tax is the answer.

For a federal or state government to depend wholly on a sales tax would be very unfair to people with small incomes. A sales tax—however—superimposed on present income taxpayers is not unfair to those who pay no income taxes. In fact, such a sales tax could be more of a hardship on those who are also paying high income taxes in addition.

Department Store Stocks Rise Sharply Despite Large Sales

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jump in department store inventories, in face of large sales, shows efforts of retailers to stock up in preparation for later shortages, Standard & Poor's Corp. reports. This move could prove a boomerang if OPA started rationing on a broad scale.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Robert Powell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Coal Production Council's investigation into the problem of output together with the Government's recent decision to ration coal, gas, and electricity, have brought both Parliament and the general public to a further consideration of a vital war issue, so far as Britain is concerned.

The coal industry has been a constant source of unrest. Wages or general working conditions were generally the issue in pre-war days. Today, it is primarily that of output. The demand for coal has been greatly increased through the additional consumption for electrical power in munitions plants, for coking coal for steel, etc. At the same time, output has been seriously affected by the call-up of so many younger men to the armed forces or to essential industries.

Miners Transferred

The Coal Production Council's findings are that though mechanization has gone far in the industry, the absorption of miners in other war industries has been largely responsible for the present situation.

In one coalfield, the proportion of actual hewers of coal to workers from other grades of labor which have been withdrawn has been almost that of three to one. The Council concludes that "the factor which more than any other accounts for the loss of output is the fall in the ratio of shifts worked at the face to the total number of shifts worked underground and on the surface." This, the Council thinks, may account for a decline in production of from 12-15,000,000 tons per annum.

Among the important facts which have emerged as the result of these inquiries are that improved labor conditions alone will not produce the increased production required, nor is there a large potential supply of older coal miners who can be called upon to return to the pits or of younger men and boys to enter this hazardous work.

Labor conditions have been improved through such measures as the guaranteed wage, the attendance bonus, cost of living allowances, differential treatment in clothing and food rations, etc.; but without the desired effect. Lengthening of working hours is also not likely to improve the position very much. In the last war, the underground shift was eight hours. It is now 7½ hours, with an average period of six hours 15 minutes per shift and 35 hours 5 minutes per week.

Difficult Problem

Under such circumstances, it appears that the only way to ensure sufficient qualified mine labor will be to recall miners from the forces to their former civilian work, in which they can do as much, if not much more, essential service to their country in its great struggle. At the same time, it would be a grave mistake to imagine that even that step will settle the fundamental difficulties which stand in the path to happy co-operation within the industry itself.

It might well be said that these are issues of long-standing which cannot be tackled during a world war. Be that as it may, the fact remains that it is they which are at the bottom of the coalfields crisis. For despite the primary importance of coal, few economists would deny that this industry has for many a decade had a faulty structure which needed and still needs far-reaching changes.

The owners, in the opinion of the miners, have always fought and still fight against all reconstruction measures; in addition, they aim at working only the poorer quality seams unchecked, when peace returns. On the other hand, the miners, according to the owners, are guilty of absenteeism and therefore of seriously restricting war output.

Whatever be the truth in these charges, the recent parliamentary debate showed that the miners are still embittered at the present situation. Their objections are deep-seated, and are against the very system under which the mines are organized today. And, it may be added, they are objections which extend to other classes in the community as well.

Struggle for Control

Formerly the struggle for Government control of the mines and other essential public utilities was conducted mainly on the grounds that such control would mean the transference to the community of benefits which obviously were largely produced by the community.

Today, there is the strong plea that it is impossible to win a total war without a total effort on the home front also; and that this is not possible where the profit motive still predominates. The method of converting a company director into a civil servant for the duration of the war is no solution. What is demanded is that the profit motive should be abandoned and that the miners who hew the coal should be associated in the management of the pits.

The coal-miner, who for years between the two world wars was thrown upon the "muck heap" because of "economic considerations," who saw pits closed down and a Parliament as unwilling as unable to decide upon a bold policy which would have prevented his sufferings, can be understood, if not agreed with, when he demands some tangible proof of that economic democracy for which he is told Britain and its Allies are now fighting.

Otherwise, if the profit motive is allowed to dominate all else, what guarantee is there that he or his children will not again be unemployed simply because his industry has become "unprofitable"?

Commodity Prices Hit New 13-Year High During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Commodity prices in primary markets were generally higher during the week ended April 4, with foods and textile products showing the largest gains, the United States Department of Labor reports. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of nearly 900 price series rose 0.5 per cent to a new 13-year peak, 97.9 per cent of the 1926 level. This was 1 per cent above the corresponding week of March and 19 per cent higher than a year ago at this time.

In addition to increases of 1.4 per cent for foods and 1.1 per cent for textile products, farm products rose 0.8 per cent; hides and leather products, 0.4 per cent; fuel and lighting materials, 0.3 per cent; housefurnishing goods, 0.2 per cent; and metals and metal products, 0.1 per cent. Building materials and miscellaneous commodities declined 0.1 per cent while average prices for chemicals and allied products were steady.

Wholesale Prices for Week Ended April 4, 1942 (1926=100)

Commodity grps	Apr. 4 1942	Mar. 28 1942	P.C. Changes to Apr. 4, '42 from Mar. 1942	Apr. 5 1941
All commod'ties	97.9	97.4	+ 0.5	+19.1
Farm products	104.2	103.4	+ 0.8	+43.3
Foods	97.2	95.9	+ 1.4	+26.7
Hides & leather	118.1	117.6	+ 0.4	+13.7
Textile products	97.0	95.9	+ 1.1	+21.1
Fuel & light mtls	78.3	78.1	+ 0.3	+ 7.0
Metal & products	103.8	103.7	+ 0.1	+ 6.1
Bldg materials	110.5	110.6	— 0.1	+10.7
Chem & allied	97.1	97.1		+20.0
Housefurnish'gs	104.3	104.1	0.2	+14.0
Misc commod	89.6	89.7	— 0.1	+14.9
Raw materials	99.4	98.3	+ 1.1	+30.4
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.2	+ 0.7	+ 9.7
Manufact prods	98.2	97.9	+ 0.3	+15.4
Com other than farm products	96.6	96.1	+ 0.5	+14.5
Com other than farm and foods	95.6	95.3	+ 0.3	+11.4

Puget Sound Pulp Shows Substantial Rise in Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. for 1941 showed net profit of $1,076,178, after $2,046,931 for Federal taxes, compared with net profit of $795,553 after taxes of $665,000 in 1940, according to an independently audited report of the company.

Net available to common stock was equal to $3.08 per share in 1941, compared with $2.40 in 1940, after tax provisions which equaled $6.26 per common share in 1941 and $2.04 in 1940.

Net sales of $8,379,128 in 1941 compared with $6,022,583 in 1940. Profit before tax provisions amounted to $3,123,109 in 1941, compared with $1,460,553 in 1940.

Westinghouse Bookings Large

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Almost $300,000,000 of orders have been booked by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company since January 1, and "substantially all work" in the company's plants is for the nation's war effort, George H. Bucher, President, reported at the annual stockholders meeting.

Ohio Utility Loan Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved a proposed $8,000,000 loan by the Ohio Public Service Company from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the expansion of the utility's electric generating capacity.

New Zealand Finances In Good Shape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Down here at the Antipodes a war is being waged today along the financial front. Here it is in outline: New Zealand today is in the seventh year of rule by a Labor-Socialist Government. This Government was supposed to hold unorthodox financial ideas, and in 1938 it fought an election on its right to take over the private banks. Yet in the more than two years which have elapsed since it entered the conflict with the Axis it has (1) conducted the war at a profit, (2) balanced the general budget, (3) kept an ambitious social security program within the revenue collected for it, (4) built up its foreign exchange holdings and (5) reduced credit taken from its central bank and also cut the total of Government loans still outstanding.

All these things are to be discovered in the figures published by the Reserve Bank here. At the end of September last the war expenses account at the Treasury held a total of £7,100,000 unspent, derived from taxes and loans, the public works account, used for financing development projects, was in credit to the extent of £4,200,000, and the social security fund had £3,100,000 unspent.

Holdings Increase

Even more striking has been the rise in the overseas holdings of New Zealand. In practice this means a climb in London holdings, because it is through London that New Zealand, like other dominions, finances her foreign trade. In September, 1939, these holdings were £5,200,000, in 1940 they were £22,200,000, and at the time of writing they were £25,200,000.

Moreover this climb has been carried out in spite of the policy of paying off all foreign bonds issued by local governments at maturity, and of the fact that the Government has met every account for war expenses presented by the British Government. Since these accounts cover the equipment and maintenance of an army of about 60,000 men, and the country's share of the cost of the empire air scheme, the feat is considerable.

But even here the story does not end. The war has been conducted, by New Zealand, perhaps alone in the world, with a reduction in central bank credit. Loans to the Government by the central bank are of two classes. One class is for marketing, and finances the huge shipments of foodstuffs and supplies which are being made to Britain. The other class, usually described as "for purposes other than marketing" represents general Government borrowing. When the war began the Government account at the central bank was in the red to the extent of £13,600,000. In the next year Government borrowing pushed the debt up to £25,000,000. Repayments cut it to under £13,000,000 a few months ago.

Two developments have contributed to this extraordinary situation. One is the complete failure of the Nazi's sea warfare to prevent trade between Britain and the Antipodean dominions from being continued substantially on the normal lines, with readjustments in commodities to meet the changed conditions it is true, but adding up to much the same value as of old. In fact in the first year of the war, even though the British Government did not conclude its purchase agreements on the basis of profiteers' prices, New Zealand export values soared to a new high.

The second development is the fact that though imports have been cut to help out with the empire's war budget and to enable warplanes to replace consumers goods, there has been substantial replacement of many items by New Zealand-manufactures. This is not only the result of the war but of the industrial development plan which preceded the war by a full year and had moved through many of its preliminary phases before the September, 1939, upheaval.

Price Control

But there are other factors which also come into play. One of these is the price control imposed by the Government when the war began. This pins prices to old levels in the case of existing stocks, or to rigidly calculated figures where newer and more expensive stocks are available. While it would be wrong to suggest that this price control is fully effective, it is effective in the case of daily necessities and thus has helped keep down living costs and created the power of saving.

Moreover, when the war began the banking position of the country could hardly have been stronger. The banks were well supplied with money, and they are still glad of any opportunity to invest. Today private banks lend money at rates lower than ever before in the history of the country.

This adds up to a strong internal position, improved by the fact that earlier taxes were levied at a rate which gave the Government some reserves for future expenditures. Externally the positon is just as safe, and two things serve to show this. One is the fact that all loans made by the British Government for war purposes have so far been repaid as soon as the New Zealand Government has been billed for them. The other is that there has been no necessity to mobilize any of the substantial dollar securities which have been some foreign holdings which New Zealanders have registered with their central bank, other than some turned over to Britain.

Insured Bank Loans, Deposits at Peak

By the Associated Press

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reported that on Dec. 31, 1941, loans and deposits of the 13,427 insured commercial banks were the largest since the FDIC began gathering such statistics.

Loans amounted to $21,262,000,000, an increase of $2,864,000,000 or almost 16 per cent over Dec. 31, 1940. Total deposits were $69,421,000,000, an increase of $5,951,000,000.

U. S. Winter Wheat Output Estimated At 624,983,000 Bu.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that a winter wheat production of 624,983,000 bushels was indicated by April 1 crop conditions, compared with 671,293,000 bushels produced last year and a 10-year average of 569,417,000 bushels.

A forecast of 690,913,000 bushels was made by the department last December on the basis of the seeded area of 39,318,000 acres and a yield of 16.0 bushels to the seeded acre indicated then by condition and weather factors. The seeded area for this year's crop was 14 per cent less than that seeded the previous year, in line with the reduced 1942 wheat acreage allotments of the farm program, and 18 per cent below the 10-year average.

The preliminary estimate of the area remaining for harvest, the department said, indicated an abandonment of 6.4 per cent of the seeded acreage, compared with an abandonment of 13.4 per cent the previous year, and a 10-year average abandonment of 19.2 per cent.

The indicated yield was reported as 16.1 bushels to the seeded acre, compared with 14.7 bushels a year ago and 11.8 bushels averaged in the 10 years.

Steel Shipments Highest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation reported that finished steel shipments in March and, for the first quarter of 1942 were the highest for the month and the period in its records.

The corporation said shipments of finished steel products of its subsidiaries in March totaled 1,780,938 net tons, an increase of 164,351 over the February total of 1,616,587 net tons and a 60,572 net ton increase over March, 1941, when the total was 1,720,366.

For the first three months the corporation's shipments were 5,136,418 net tons, an increase of 185,147 over shipments of 4,951,271 net tons in the same period in 1941.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year ago
Wheat			
May	1.22⅞	1.22¾	.91⅝
July	1.25	1.25	.90¼
September	1.27	1.27½	.90¾
Corn			
May	.88	.88⅛	.67⅜
July	.90⅛	.90⅛	.68⅝
September	.92⅜	.92⅜	.69¾
Oats			
May	.34⅛	.34⅛	.39⅜
July	.34⅛	.34⅛	.35⅝
September		.37	.34¼
Soybeans			
May old	1.36⅝	1.36⅞	1.18⅜
New		1.36⅞	
July old	1.39	1.39⅛	1.16⅝
New		1.90¾	
Oct	1.33	1.33⅛	1.09¼
Rye			
May	.77⅞	.77⅞	.49
July	.80⅛	.80⅜	.49⅛
September		.83½	.49¾
Lard			
May		12.42	8.66
July		12.52	8.80
September		13.52	9.07

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	103.6	102.6	102.6	103.6	102.8
July		102.2b	102.3a	....	102.3
Oct.		102.1b	102.3a	....	102.3
Dec.		102.1b	102.7a	....	102.3

Tops

May				131.3b	131.1
July				132.2b	132.3
Oct.				133.6b	133.6
Dec.				134.b	134.0

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	19.83	19.83	19.41	19.50	19.66
July	19.77	19.78	19.35	19.50	19.77
October	19.93	19.93	19.75	19.80	19.95
December	19.97	19.98	19.82	19.84	20.02
March	20.13	20.13	19.94	19.94	20.13

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*June	37.50	37.60	37.50	37.50	37.35
		Eggs			
†October	33.00	33.00	32.90	32.95	33.00
‡April	....	....	....	....	31.00b
		Potatoes			
November	....	....	....	....	3.02b

*F.o.b. 12c. 18.p.f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

April 11

Div. $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00	*Bos Edison	23½	23	23½	23¼
1.00	Bos Elevated	13¾	13¼	13¾	13
1.50	dEGas & P pf	26	26	26	26½
4.50	E Gas & P pr pf	43	43	43	44½
2.00	Eastern SS pf	33	33	33	31½
.31d	Gener Capital	23.60	23.56	23.56	23.93
	Hath Bak pf	35	35	35	33
.30a	Lamson	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1.75d	N E Tel & Tel	90¼	90¼	90¼	91
	North Butte	30c	30c	30c	30c
.50d	Shawmut Assn	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
4.00b	Unit Chce M	53¼	53¼	53½	53

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. d Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. e Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Atlantic Gulf E. W. I.

NEW YORK—Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines and subsidiaries report for two months ended Feb. 28, 1942, a deficit of $67,364 after all charges and taxes, compared with a surplus of $1,227,943 after all charges and taxes, in the first two months of 1941. February deficit was $180,581 after charges, against a surplus of $1,068,978 in February, 1941.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:30 a. m. — Quotations to 11:30 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
6 2¼s 44	107.7	107.7	107.7
3 2s 50-48 Dec	104.24	104.24	104.24
2 2¼s 52-50	106.23	106.23	106.23
3 2¼s 56-50	110.9	110.9	110.9

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s 44-42	100.22	100.22	100.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:30
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	92½	92½	92½
2 Alleg & West 4s 98	68½	68	68½
26 Am T&T 3½s 61	107½	107½	107½
3 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅝	107½	107⅝
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	58½	58½	58½
12 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
3 AT&SF 4s 95	108½	108½	108½
1 AT&SF a-j 4s 95 st	81½	81½	81½
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110	110	110
31 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81½	81½	81½
10 B&O 5s st A	32	32	32
5 B&O 5s st C	34	33½	33½
24 B&O 2000 st D	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 B&O 5s st F	31¾	31¾	31¾
60 B&O cv 4s 60	27½	27	27½
5 B&O 4s 48	60½	60½	60½
16 B&OCPL&WV 4s 51 st	54½	54	54
5 B&O R W 5s st	43¾	43½	43½
5 B&O T C 4s 59	50	50	50
21 Can Nat 4s 60 July	106	107⅞	107⅞
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	107½	107½	107½
4 Can Pac 5s 54	87½	87½	87½
13 Can Pac 4s perp	69	69	69
5 Cen of Ga 5s B2 C	6½	6½	6½
2 Cent of Ga 5s 59 A5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
7 Cen Pac 5s 60	87½	87½	87½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¼	76¼	76¼
26 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20½	20½	20½
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80½	80½	80½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Chi & E Ill inc 97	27	27	27
3 ChGtW in 4½s 2038	38	38	38
20 ChMSP & Pac 5s 75	14½	14	14½
25 CMStP&P a-j 5s 2000	3½	3½	3½
5 CM&StP 4½s 89E	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21½	21½	21½
2 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	33¼	33¼	33¼
20 Chi&NW 4½s 49	2	2	2
3 Chi & NW 4s 87	31¾	31¾	31¾
2 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	32	32	32
8 Chi Ry 5s 27	83½	81½	83½
4 CRIAP 4½s 52 A	18½	18½	18½
1 CRIAP 4½s 52	17½	17½	17½
11 CRIAP 4s 88	26½	26½	26½
19 CRIAP rfg 4s 34	14½	14	14½
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Chi & W Ind 4s 52	98	98	98
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	80½	80½	80½
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	70¾	70½	70¾
7 Columbia G 5s 52 May	89¾	89¾	89½
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	87	87	87
2 Con Oil 4s 51	103½	103½	103½
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 D&RG 4s 36	16½	16½	16½
30 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
7 D&RGWest 5s 78	17½	17½	17½
9 Erie 4½s 2015	48½	48½	48½
131 Fla E Cst 5s 74	13½	13½	13½
37 Fla E Cst 5s 74 cs	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
11 FondaJ&G3-4s82fd	3	2¾	3
8 FondaJ&G 3-4s 82 ct	3	2¾	3
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 Z	83½	83½	84½
3 Gt Nor 3s 67	74½	74½	74½
29 G Bay & W deb B	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	91	91	91
11 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	83¼	83	83¼
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 4s	101	101	101
5 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	41¾	41½	41¾
2 HudsMan inc 5s 57	13	12	13
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	83½	83½	83½
6 Ill Cen 4s 53	49¾	49¼	49¾
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48	48	48
10 Ill Cen rfg 4½s 60	47	47	47
5 Ill Cen 5s 56	97	97	97
25 KCStL&M&O 5s 63A	90	90½	90½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
17 Int T&T 5s 55	53	53	53
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	51½	51½	51½
3 K C Term 4s 60	109	109	109
8 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	104	104	104
1 Lac Gas 5s 53	77½	77½	77½
1 Lac Gas 5s 63	99½	99½	99½
1 Leh & N Exp 4s 65 A	95	95	95
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	43½	43½	43½
13 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	38½	38½	38½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	89¼	89¼	89¼
6 Louis & N 3½s 2003	84	84	84
5 LouANSo Jt M 4s 52	83½	83½	83½
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Man Ry 4½s 99	65	65	65
5 MilleNor cn 4½s 39	35	35	35
1 M & StL 4s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 MKTRRSM gtd 4s 34	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 A	20	20	20
8 M-K-Tex-A 4s 62	19½	19½	19½
15 M-K-T 4½s 78	24¼	24	24½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43½	43½	43½
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	23½	23½	23½
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	20½	20	20½
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Mount StT&T 3½s 58	102	102	102
8 NYCGreenwd. 4s48	73½	73½	73½
4 NYC rfg 5s 2013	88¾	88½	88¾
1 NYC 4½s 2013A	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
3 NYC 3½s 98	85¾	85¾	85¾
4 NYC cv 3½s 52	87½	87	87
10 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	67½	67	67½
5 NY Edis 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 NY LackaW 4½s 73	93	93	93
3 NY LackaW 4s 73A	87	87	87
1 NYNHaH cv 6s 48	30½	30½	30½
1 NYNHaH 4½s 67	27½	27½	27½
4 NYNHaH 4s 56	23½	23½	23½
2 NY O&W rfg 4s 77	23¾	23¾	23¾
6 NY Wchest 4½s 46	6¾	6½	6¾
19 Nor! Sou 5s cv 2014	23¾	23¾	23¾
10 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	101¼	101¼	101½
30 Nor Pac 4s 2047	68¾	68	68¾
13 Nor Pac 4s 97	76½	76½	76½
5 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	73¾	73¾	73¾
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43¼	43¾
5 Pac G E 5½s 41	109	109	109
6 Pac Gas & El 4 64	112	112	112
8 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	102	102	102
1 Pen Co 4s 63	109	109	109
1 Pen P & Le 4½s 74	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s 64	108½	108½	108½
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Pen RR 3½s 70	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	72½	72	72
2 Philips Dodge 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
2 Phila Co 4½s 61	90	90	90
11 PhRead C&I cv 4s 49	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27½	27	27
2 PCC&StL 4½s 77	101½	101½	101½
10 Port Gen E 4½s 60	82¾	82¾	84
10 PublServNeJ 3½s 68	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Ready 4½s 97A	81	81	81
1 Ready 4½s 97B	80	80	80
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74¾	74¾	74¾
10 Revere Copp 3½s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Rio Gr W 4½s 46	21	21	21
90 R L & P 4½s 78	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
23 St L S F 4s 50 A	18	18½	18
5 St L SW 5s 62	50¾	49½	50¾
4 St L SW rfg 5s 90	27	27	27
4 St L SW 5s 89	73½	73½	73½
5 StPacific StL4½s41	10½	10½	10½
3 SAGA Pass 4s 43	100 5-32	100 5-32	100 5-32
13 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10¾	10½	10¾
1 Sea A L cn 5s unst	10	10	10
13 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	8	7½	8
5 Sea-All Fla 4s 35 A ct	8½	8½	8½
3 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Sou Pac 4½s 68	85	85	85
12 Sou Pac 4½s 81	84¾	84½	84¾
1 So Pac 4½s 69	85½	85½	85½
21 So Pac rfg 4s 55	89¾	89½	89¾
1 So Pac cit 4s 49	84¼	84¼	84¼
4 So Pac 3½s 46	85	85	85
28 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	84½	84	84½
17 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	85½	85½	85½
1 South Ry 6½s 56	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 South Ry gen 4s 56	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 South Ry cn 4s 94	90¾	90¾	90¾
12 South Ry gen 5s 56	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	88	88	88
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	90	90	90
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	73½	73½	73½
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	92	92	92
7 U S Steel 2.40s 52	101	101	101
2 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	108	108	108
10 Wabash 4s 81 wi	48½	48½	48½
1 W Penn Mid 4s 53	90	90	90
5 Western Un 5s 60	82¾	82¾	82¾
14 Western Un 4½s 50	83¼	83	83¼
1 Wis Cen 4s 54aD 36	18¾	18¾	18¾

**Foreign Bon

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Drafts Broad Program to Stop Disastrous Price Rise

Business and Industry

Retail Sales Continue To Top Last Year

NEW YORK (AP) — Continued heavy retail buying in the wake of the Easter splurge was reported by Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly trade review.

Special sales and markdowns were limited, the review said, because of the sustained consumer demand and the difficulty of replacement in some lines.

Summer business took precedence in wholesale markets, retailers generally seeking early delivery.

The survey found that while there was some decline from the Easter peak, it was less pronounced than usual and heavy buying continued in soft goods lines, spreading to include a wide variety of seasonal and scarcity items.

Dollar volume gains over 1941, however, were cut sharply since Easter fell in the corresponding calendar week of last year. For the country as a whole, dollar sales were estimated 2 to 7 per cent above the 1941 week. By regions, percentage gains were New England and East 3 to 8, Midwest 4 to 10, Northwest 3 to 9, Pacific Coast 2 to 7, Southwest 0 to 5, and in the South results ranged from slightly under to 3 per cent above 1941.

A substantial interest in fill-in merchandise and liberal bookings of orders for summer and fall goods quickened the pace of wholesale markets. Heavy reorders on spring numbers often were demands for immediate deliveries which wholesalers were unable to make.

The substantial forward purchasing followed on the heels of reports that few stores were concerned over ample inventories, preferring to carry over staple lines rather than reduce prices for clearances.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11

Glass Executive

H. B. Higgins

Elected Executive Vice-President of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Mr. Higgins is a director of the company and has been a vice-president since 1928. He has been associated with the firm since 1905.

Shortage of U. S. Rail Facilities Seen by Eastman

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A shortage of rail facilities "in the not remote future" may hamper the nation's war effort, Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, asserted.

"I fear that the War Production Board, in view of the enormous programs for armament and ocean shipping, may make the mistake of taking a greater chance with domestic transportation than is wise," he told the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board in a speech.

"The new locomotives and cars which the WPB is proposing for the remainder of the year fall far short of what I believe to be necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

"I do not wish you to think that I am prophesying any immediate or near car shortage, but I am concerned about the somewhat more distant, but not remote, future and about that I am greatly concerned."

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Auto Industry Well Converted To War Output

DETROIT (AP) — The nation's one-time automobile industry is rapidly nearing all-out conversion to war implement production.

Factories that only a few weeks ago wound up all civilian output of passenger and truck assemblies now are rolling out parts for Army tanks, aviation engines, aircraft sub-assemblies and other vital units at a rate they had only hoped to attain by the end of 1942.

A group of newspaper and trade magazine writers, guests of the War Production Board, continued a tour of factories and saw an enormous amount of new machine tools along with many old ones converted from the task of stamping out automobile bodies to that of bending armor plate for tanks.

Many New Tools

Demonstrated also were numerous recently devised tools, dies, jigs and other production instruments that are proving the assertion of industry engineers that "once we get the first one right, the rest will come off like automobiles in the days before Pearl Harbor."

Most impressive in the showing, especially to the writers present when the last civilian vehicles were brought off the assembly lines, probably was the tremendous increase in the number of machine tools adapted to the various jobs. Where but one or two such machines were in operation on a specific job two months ago, dozens were functioning today.

The showing included high speed work on the production of aircraft wing assemblies, volume production of antiaircraft cannon, the rolling out of 30-ton tanks somewhat on the order of automobile assembly line practice and the rapid progress being made in the giant Ford bomber plane plant.

Proud of Work

Industry leaders, proud of achievements of their engineers and factory workers, were quick to give full credit to the co-operative spirit of labor. Posters, many of them devised and placed by the workers themselves, gave emphasis to this viewpoint.

"One gun on a ship is worth two in the factory," read one poster. "If winning the war depended upon your work, would we win?" read another.

The tour demonstrated also that throughout the industry the recall of workers following the enforced lay-offs due to the cessation of car output has been progressing rapidly. By next September, according to one industry executive, all plants will have recalled all the men who were working at last year's peak point of civilian and military production.

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Silver Begins to Take Place Among Nation's Useful Metals

By George Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

A good many people were surprised, not to say delighted, when they read this week that at long last the Government was to put to some earthly use part of the hoard of high-priced silver which has been accumulated under an inept law whose misconceptions have cost the people at large many hundreds of millions of dollars. The news came from Donald Nelson, WPB head, when he told his press conference that some 40,000 tons of the white metal would be loaned to war plants, mostly for use as "bus bar" or current-carrying parts in the manufacture of aluminum and magnesium, thus releasing an even larger tonnage of copper.

The Silver Purchase Act of 1934, put on the books chiefly through the efforts of the western silverite legislators, has forced the purchase by the Treasury of over 3,300,000,000 ounces of silver. This "white elephant" is today part of the metal base pledged against currency in the hands of the public. The Treasury was ordered to buy up domestic and foreign silver until the market price reached the statutory price of $1.29 an ounce or the stock of silver equalled in value one-fourth of the combined gold and silver stock. The influx of gold has set the attainment of the latter goal far into the future, since the value of the gold stock is now about $22,700,000,000. That doesn't bother the silver senators, however, because as long as the present law remains operative, domestic mines will be paid 71.11 cents an ounce for a commodity now selling in the open market at 35⅝ cents an ounce.

Is Silver a Precious Metal?

The action of the War Production Board may be termed a realistic one. Since not enough legislators in Washington can be persuaded to study the economic effects of the silver laws so as to shear away the lace and trimmings of this Little Lord Fauntleroy of metals, (or is the "silver bloc" too strong for them) the executive branch has by-passed the legal barrier by "lease-lending" that amount of its silver, namely 1,360,000,000 ounces, for which no currency has been issued. This silver is "free" in the sense that it is not pledged for monetary purposes.

The Treasury has been issuing silver certificates covering the actual cost of the silver purchased. This is mandatory, but it has the authority to issue currency up to the full monetary (artificial) value of $1.29 an ounce. The seigniorage or difference between the cost price and the statutory price is one source of potential inflation which has been mentioned often in times past. But other inflation potentials are so much more potent that this phase of the situation is not now much emphasized.

The silver-conscious Senators do not like this "debasing" of their precious metal. To them it is probably like using a high-bred Arabian horse for heavy farm work or draying. They have opposed proposals to let silver stand on its own feet or use it for its own intrinsic worth as a substitute, say, for tin, copper or antimony. They have called such suggestions a "propaganda attack" on the silver policy. A group of them even suggested last year that the silver content of the silver dollar be reduced so that "people can meet" mounting debts and taxes. As is to be expected, the leading proponent of this kind of political finance has been Elmer Thomas, Senator from Oklahoma. He would even give priorities on silver mining machinery so that even more domestic silver could be produced and sold to the Government at an inflated price.

Silver Law Fails of Mark

The facts of the matter are now plain to the thinking citizen whose judgment is not distorted by self-interest. The silver law has become a monstrosity. The good it purported to foster has not materialized. Internationally, it put China off its silver base, failed to win over Mexico to cordiality, began to denude the rest of the world of its silver. Nationally, it gave a sop to the "friends of silver" in the House and Senate, through an absurdly high price paid domestic mines. This subsidy cannot be defended on the ground that the nation needs the metal backing for its currency. The thinking behind the silver folly is a relic of Bryanism. It has buried a huge hoard of metal at West Point, N. Y., and until the WPB order, immobilized it. It has been costing the nation millions yearly and had added to inflation possibilities. It has created more stir than its importance as a by-product warrants. Mr. Morgenthau would be glad to see the end of the eight-year statute.

Today, heavy demand abroad and increased domestic industrial use has strengthened the market price to a point where the Government's fixed bid of 35 cents an ounce fails to add to American stocks. Under the Treasury agreements, the United States was to take non-cumulatively up to 6,000,000 ounces monthly from Mexico and 1,200,000 ounces a month from Canada, but these countries are getting better prices in the open market. Last year Mexico produced about 79,000,000 and Canada 22,000,000 ounces. South and Central America were estimated to have mined 32,500,000 ounces. The total bought in 1941 by the United States was about 140,000,000 ounces, almost equally divided between domestic and foreign origin.

Use of Silver Expands

It has been predicted that industrial demands in the country may expand to about 120,000,000 ounces, or 50 per cent above the 1941 figure. All the domestic mined silver will go to the Government now paying approximately twice the market price. The users of silver therefore must content themselves with foreign silver and demand for it is reported as close to the stocks available at present prices. If war uses increase and shipping gets scarcer, the shortage point may be reached.

The answer to the foregoing irrational elements is the repeal of the 1934 Silver Act. Then silver could be used in place of tin and copper. It could go increasingly into various solders and alloys, and even substitute in part for stainless steel. Its use would expand in the aircraft industry as an alloy in radiators, engine bearings and in rings for rods, in the shipbuilding industry for piping, in the electrical industry for points, contacts and current-carrying parts, in the armament industry for gunfire control and gun recoil mechanisms and in the canning industry for linings.

It is to be hoped that the true national interest will be represented on April 21 when a group of silverites are expected to ask the War Production Board to "do something for silver." It may be that what will loom more important at the hearing is that something has already been done for silver which rehabilitates it as worth-while factor in the economy. This something is its induction into industry as a significant factor in promoting the war effort.

Firm Federal Move Seen To Bar Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—Officials acknowledged today that the nation faces a serious inflation.

There is every indication in the Capital that early half-way measures of taxes and price-control are about to yield to some form of drastic overall stabilization of wages, prices and profits.

President Roosevelt has not denied that a big new program is afoot. In effect he has announced it, adding merely that the matter has not yet jelled. Yesterday he saw five of his chief financial advisers at a lengthy conference:

Vice-President Henry Wallace, Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare;

Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury;

Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board;

Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget;

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator.

Question, Answer Statement

As significant at this conference in its way was publication by the Henderson Office of Price Administration of the first question-and-answer statement on inflation, to be followed by others. Presenting the situation in simple, down-to-earth language, the officially sponsored statement frankly admitted that so far only "a small brake" had been put on inflation.

If "stronger brakes are not applied," it asked, "what will happen?"

"Based on past experience prices go up first, followed somewhat later by wages."

It stated categorically:

"We are in the early stages of a serious inflation spiral."

In what seemed to be a specific warning to labor, which previously has resisted wage stabilization, it declared.

"In every inflation in history, wages and salaries have lagged behind the general rise. That is the deadly danger."

Answering the question who suffers most from uncontrolled inflation, it replied:

"Everyone except the very few."

Matter Simplified

Not stated specifically in the OPA comment but known to be the background of the whole tremendous problem, the matter has been simplified here as follows:

Inflation consists of a sharp increase in spending money without the goods to spend it on, resulting in competitive higher prices.

The nation expects an income of $110,000,000,000 in 1942.

Because of diversion to war work, this represents spending power of perhaps $25,000,000,000 more than consumer goods can be produced.

Hence inflation is threatened.

To cut inflationary surplus the Treasury has asked $7.6 billions in tax increases, and $2 billions in extra social security taxes.

Congress, however, has shown a disposition to whittle these down.

Even if the full amount were approved by Congress, however, there would still be a gap of as much as $13 billions in excess purchasing power.

It is to cut into this huge additional inflation-potential that the discussions are now concerned.

Rises Already Sharp

How serious the situation stands is shown by a rise in the cost of living, equalling 15 per cent since August, 1939, when the war started.

An increase to 23 per cent above the pre-war level this year is threatened.

Overall measures now seem required: Blanket fixing of prices in a grand-scale attack perhaps like that advocated by Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board in World War I, higher taxes, wage stabilization, and compulsory savings.

Uncontrolled inflation would cost the American taxpayers an additional $100,000,000,000 on the nation's war bill, the Office of Price Administration reported.

Mr. Roosevelt saw William Green and Philip Murray yesterday, the two labor heads, and wage stabilization may have come up.

Alaska Gold Mines Are Prepared To Carry On Despite Priorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—The priorities order has fallen at last on Alaska miners—but, with few exceptions, they are prepared to continue operation with reduced resources.

The stroke which all operators and most smaller concerns in the backbone industry of interior Alaska have been anticipating for months came in an announcement from Washington, D. C., stating that the benefits of an A-8 priority rating are no longer available for the gold and silver recovery industries.

The message decreed that, effective March 2, the status earlier established for gold and silver mining under Office of Production Management Order P-56 remains in effect only for operators whose total output contains at least 70 per cent strategic minerals.

Both placer and quartz miners are affected by the priority elimination.

Walter W. Stoll, manager of the Independence Mine in the Wasilla section, not far from Uncle Sam's broadly publicized Matanuska Valley Colony, explained that the immediate result of the Washington action is to "throw miners on their warehouses."

With few exceptions, he stated, the warehouses of all operators who have planned to work this year will be equal to the burden.

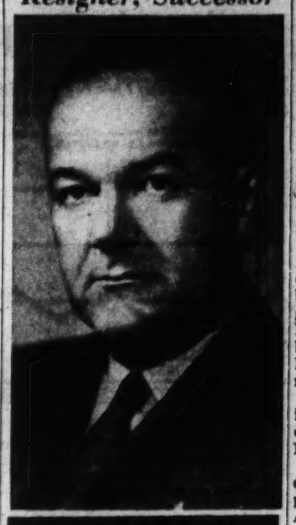
Mr. Stoll said his company—next to the world-famed Alaska-Juneau plant one of the Territory's largest hardrock gold recovery sites—has been preparing for this eventuality for months, and that the Independence Mine is in shape for uninterrupted operation of possibly as long as two years.

Other large concerns in the Territory, including the vast United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, biggest of placer operators, have made similar preparations. Ground is already thawed in readiness for the giant "gold boats"—bucket dredges—to begin their almost stationary voyages during the 1942 season in both the Fairbanks and Nome departments of the United States Smelting Company.

Use of Enamel Coating Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered restrictions on the use of enamel coating for the tops of glass containers in order to save an estimated 1,500,000 pounds of tung oil, resins and solvents.

Resigner, Successor



© Bachrach; American Airlines, Inc.

Above: C. R. Smith of American Airlines, Inc., who has resigned as President and a director of the company to enter the Army Air Force as an officer. Below: A. N. Kemp, a director of the company and President of Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, who has been elected President to succeed Mr. Smith.

Record Chicago Bank Deposits

CHICAGO (AP)—Deposits in Chicago banks reached an all-time high of $4,639,858,000 on April 4, figures just made public show.

This represented an increase of $70,507,000 since the first of the year. Loans and discounts declined $32,481,000 from the peak since 1931, reached on the previous call, to a total of $1,075,984,000.

FRB Outlines Plan to Assist Small Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board issued regulations placing in effect President Roosevelt's March 26 order facilitating the financing of small business for war production.

Under the regulations, business firms needing loans to fill war contracts may apply to their local banks, which in turn will arrange guarantees through the nearest Federal Reserve bank. The reserve banks will be guaranteed against loss by the War and Navy Department or Maritime Commission.

The regulations make this service available to all banks, whether or not they belong to the Federal Reserve system.

"The primary aim," said a Federal Reserve statement, "is to expand and expedite war production. Accordingly, peacetime credit rules, or standards, as the President stated at the time of signing the executive order, must not be permitted to hold up production or war supplies needed by the armed forces."

It continued:

"To assist in carrying out the provisions of the President's executive order and to aid in decentralizing operations under it as fully as possible, the War Department plans to have a liaison officer stationed at each Federal Reserve bank.

"It is expected that any applicant will first take up his credit needs with his commercial bank or other financing institution. When the necessary credit cannot be arranged by the financing institution without the assistance of the War Department, the financing institution will apply to the Federal Reserve bank for a guarantee of a part or all of the proposed financing.

"After certification by the liaison officer, it will be the reserve bank's function to analyze the financial aspects of the application, including the integrity of the management, and determine the type of financing best suited to meet the situation.

"Under the initial instructions of the War Department, and upon appointment of liaison officers, guarantees or loans up to a prescribed maximum to be determined by the War Department will be made at the Federal Reserve bank without reference to Washington."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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MAN or woman to introduce BOOK OF LIFE as advertised in The Weekly Magazine Section of this issue of The Christian Science Monitor; expenses, commission. Write fully. JOHN RUDIN & CO., Dept. CSM, 1010 S. Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

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MATURE SALESMAN WANTED

Five-year-old Texas Company expanding activities to Southern, Central and Pacific Coast States. Can use executive type salesman for each State to sell intangible service to commercial and industrial users of Electricity and Gas. Must make Bond, have car and travel, working all size towns. Each sale pays good commission. Necessary spend week with Sales Manager learning presentation. Capable men should earn $150 that week. Thereafter earnings commensurate with ability. Give details of experience, also references. X-8, Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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ALERT, energetic woman with successful organizing and training experience in direct selling field; permanent position; excellent opportunity under present conditions; weekly advance against commission; state age and qualifications. Peggy Newton "type-tested" Beauty Aids, Newark, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS WANTED

COUPLE desire 3-room unfurnished Long Island apartment; about $30; prefer private home. MAIER, RA. 6-7943 (L. I. City).

HOUSES FOR SALE

ATLANTA, GA.—SUBURBAN 8-rm. frame house, large lot; near trans., good schools; small down pay., reas. terms. Ch. 3044, 6 to 8 p. m.

WESTWOOD—Bungalow, 5 rooms, tile bath; insulated, weather-stripped; near bus; steam heat with oil; garage. HARRY HUGHES, 4 Lull St., Islington, Mass., Route 1A. Dedham 3429-W.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Several desirable single and double houses now available; 6 rms., 2 baths; garages; $100 to $180 a month. Kir. 8580.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—6 rooms; ideal location; beautiful ocean view; convenient to transportation; oil heat; modern. Call or write Charles H. Robinson, 141 Pleasant St., Marblehead.

NEEDHAM, MASS.

6 rooms, oil heat, fireplace; near center, trains. Price: $60. Call Need. 0183.

REAL ESTATE

QUINCY, MASS.

A sightly location on Presidents Hill. 7-room house, maid's room on 3rd floor, 2 complete bathrooms, hot-water heat with oil burner; 2-car garage; over 20,000 feet land; a real buy at $13,000. M. R. LYONS, Realtor, 2 1399 Hancock Street, Quincy. Prescott 0789.

RENTALS SALES

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.

Realtors, 1297 Beacon St., Brookline. Asp. 1366

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES

889 Mass. Ave. Kir. 1345 **GILES** Cambridge, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

TO LEASE with option, small farm, Massachusetts or southern New Hampshire; adults; Christian Scientists. Box A-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, FENWAY 2-3-4 Rooms

Large reception halls; elevator; restricted tenancy; $47.50-$73. Supt., KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 1345.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 34 Linden St.—5 rooms, newly renovated; sunny, heated, continuous hot water, refrig., 2 porches; adults; con. to trans.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 3-4 Rooms

Wood Fireplaces; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $55-$75. Call GILES, KIR. 1345.

FOR RENT—WEST ROXBURY

Adults; 6 rooms, first floor, single house; heat, light, gas, continuous hot water; garage included in rent. Call Hingham 1223 or Parkway 1468-W after 6 p. m. (Mass.).

FOR RENT, April 15—Lower heated apartment near center, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, continuous hot water. Electricity for lights and cooking included in rent; also garage, $45. Needham 0146 (Mass.).

MELROSE, MASS.—3 rms., dinette, bath, fireplace; str. porch; beautiful suburban surroundings; conv. to transp.; adults. Melrose 2216.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Attractive, newly renovated corner suite in modern elevator apartment house; living room, dining room, 3 chambers; kitchen with new inlaid linoleum, $65; convenient to transportation; connecting garage. HARRY A. GILBERT, Inc., 370 Broadway, Somerset 3084.

SUBLET May-November, completely furnished 4-room apartment; 10 minutes from Park St.; restricted; references required; adults only; $75. Tel. Kenmore 9281.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 20-30-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1974.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St., B. 16—Large, sunny rms., overlooking The Christian Science Mother Church Park; single, double; elevator service. Com. 3780.

BOSTON, 363 Com. Ave., Apt. 6—Large, airy room, opp. bath; quiet, refined atmosphere; breakfast facilities; moderately priced. Ref. req.

BOSTON—Comfortable room overlooking Fenway; private bath; quiet home; reasonable. 88 Peqwut, B. 16. Entrance on Hemenway St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1783 East 13th St.—Beautiful room, private house; reasonable; (Kingshighway Brighton Line). Tel. ES. 2-9633.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room in apartment, conveniently located; Christian Scientist preferred; home privileges. Telephone Trowbridge 6607 (Mass.).

N. Y. C., Old Chelsea—Charming room, garden view; private apt.; modern steel structure; roof terrace; restaurant; convenient. Chelsea 3-3744.

N. Y. C., 70TH (303S Broadway) (3-F)—Immaculate, sunny; running water; call, bath; elev.; refinement; $8.50 up; references. Ent. 3-8681.

N. Y. C., Park Ave. 40's—Large, quiet, comfortable room; double closets, in dignified home, for gentleman. RH. 4-1363.

ROXBURY, 18 Akron St.—Furnished room, board if desired; good location, convenient to transportation. Call Highland 4836-7788 (Mass.).

SOMERVILLE—Nicely furnished, well heated room in private American family; use home of lady. Conv. elev. BUSSELL, 19 Pinehurst St.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Comfortably furnished room, within easy access to train and trolley; parking space; gentleman preferred; references exchanged. Tel. Par. 0184-R.

SEE NEXT PAGE

PHILANTHROPY— Charitable and Sciential

Two permanent funds, both designed to accomplish *continuing* useful purposes for mankind, are available to receive contributions from philanthropic persons.

1. The Permanent Charity Fund

The principal of this fund, consisting of generous gifts by many persons, is invested under our experienced supervision. A Committee—non-political, non-partisan, non-sectarian—distributes the income annually to such charitable objects and purposes as are deemed to be *most deserving of assistance at the time of disbursement.*

2. The Permanent Science Fund

The principal of this fund also is invested by this Company. The income is disbursed for scientific purposes by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, one of the leading scientific societies in the country.

Gifts may be made to either of these funds either directly or by bequest under Will. This Company is Trustee for both funds.

Booklets describing the operations of these funds will be sent on request.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY

100 FRANKLIN STREET

At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

Local Classified

(Continued)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest, study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Hollis 3-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1000.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NORLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 104 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2000

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, full or part time; convenient; reasonable. Write Box W-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER PROPERTY

NORTH SCITUATE BEACH—Will sell or lease cottage; bath, 3 separate toilets, 3-room sleeping porch; near golf club, 3 minutes to beach. Telephone Kenmore 8784 (Boston).

HELP WANTED—MEN

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT, capable taking charge of engagements and handling tax cases. Box F-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED beauty shop operator, good salary, pleasant working conditions in long established shop. Boston. CIR cle 9830.

YOUNG WOMAN OR GIRL, Christian Scientist to care for 2 children of business couple in country, Connecticut. Write Box W-11, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C., or call CO. 5-7300, Ext. #1.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be a member of a Newark, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Newark. Should have some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box C-8, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENERAL accountant or cost accountant; varied experience in general accounting, cost accounting including standard costs, and auditing; capable taking full charge. American, Protestant. Write Box E-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FIRST-CLASS cook, equal to chef; excellent references; city-country; American-born Protestant. Cir. 7-5420 (Apt. 4-C), N. Y. C.

GOVERNESS, French, music; Christian Scientist, desires position. Miss Imbert, C/o Miss Hilson, 740 Madison Av., N.Y.C. Tel. BU. 8-6045.

HOUSEWORK—Good plain cook, or nurse maid; young colored woman; family of Christian Scientists; sleep in; excellent references; $18.00 week. F-2, 2616 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

POSITION desired as hostess, or housekeeper for small family; best references. Box F-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PROTESTANT desires position companion housekeeper to refined lady; has considerable business experience. Box F-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED New Englander wishes full charge gentleman's household appreciating intelligent interest, economical management, good home cooking. Write Box B-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

EARLY VICTORIAN black walnut library table, beautifully carved; will sacrifice for $100. Call Stadium 0156.

WILL BUY anything suitable for old fashioned home; will call anywhere. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Cap. 9807.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1940 OLDSMOBILE 2-DOOR SEDAN
Good Tires—Original Owner
Call Reading 0960 (Mass.)

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

APRIL is brake and light inspection month. Get your sticker here!
HOOVER MOTORS Park Sq., Boston HUB 7100

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

BOOKS WANTED

CASH FOR BOOKS EST. 1895
Williams Book Store, 85 Washington Street
Boston Cap. 6643

CAMERA SUPPLIES

Try our new developing and printing service. Orders left or received before 2 p. m. Ready following day at 4 p. m. Ask for price list. Ralph Harris Co., 47 Bromfield St., Boston

CARPENTERS

ERNEST I. DINGWELL CO.
Carpenters - Builders : 1176 Harrison Avenue
Highlands 7790—9838 Roxbury, Mass.

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering service: blankets bound—quick—efficient—reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf 134 Crescent Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Tel. 6-6597.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WRITER (woman) wants room, board for fair exchange of services; drives, cooks; ex. refs. Box F-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of furniture, china and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE CO., Hig. 1016, Boston, Mass.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 36 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0786

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 87 CARVER ST., BOSTON HAN 4180

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TUTORING in elementary subjects carefully adjusted to specific needs of child and method of school child attends. EVELYN L. GAMMON, 33 Sacramento St., Cambridge, Mass. Kir 9688.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed, mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1092

TREE CARE

★ Spraying PRUNING—FEEDING INSPECTION GRATIS ★
HARTNEY-AMALIA, Inc.
Boston. Ken. 6185—No. Shore. Manchester 200

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE, Lincoln Bldg., Boston Hub. 2564
Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies.

UPHOLSTERING

CODMAN SQ. UPHOLSTERING CO.—Upholstering work of all kinds. 532 Wash. St., next to the Christian Science reading room. Blu. 6713.

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2566—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

OSCAR COSTANZO CO.
CUSTOM BUILT FURNITURE
Antiques Restored—Mattresses Renovated
Rug Cleaning
Phone Sta. 2813 61 Henshaw St., Brighton, Mass

WANTED TO BUY

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY
for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
CROWN ART
136 W. 52nd St., N. Y. Tel. CIrcle 7-7113

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0861, 8 to 9 a. m.—5-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Phone 3-5164

Install
IRON FIREMAN
Automatic Heat
MAC-WATES FUEL CO.
2301 5th Avenue South 7-7117

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153
418 NORTH 20TH STREET

WE USE ONLY SOFT WATER
FAMILY BUDGET
LAUNDRY, Inc.
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street
PHONE 3-1133

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

MARTHA LIGHT JOHN
Soprano Tenor
Oratorio—Concert—Instruction
7928 4th Avenue South Phone 9-7641

MOBILE

Let Us Loan You
a Kodak
WOJOHN'S
16 S. Conception Street
PICTURE FRAMING

BATTLE HOUSE
BARBER SHOP

CLAUDE MOORE
Jeweler
8 St. Joseph Street
The Little Store with the Big Stock at the Right Prices. Hamilton, Elgin, Gruen and Bulova Watches.
Rings of all Kinds

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

LOUISE WILLIAMS CHAMBERLIN
The Greenbury Studios
366 Michigan Ave. Phone Dex. 1893
We refinish and restore old paintings and frames

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer. inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone Cedar 4377

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's
Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Family Wash Service
Empire
PHONE C-805

When You
Purchase
Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

---

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us
FRANCES
BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Tel. 4-1034
SEVILLIA HOTEL BUILDING

FORT LAUDERDALE

PONCE DE LEON
BEAUTY SALON
Individual Hair Styling
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

ORR'S
LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and
Maytag Washers
Zenith and Emerson Radios
112 S. Andrews Ave., opp. City Hall
Phone 643

The BOULEVARD HOTEL
EAST LAS OLAS BLVD.
Centrally located. Close to Churches, Shops, Entertainment. Restricted clientele.
MAUD SANDERS, VIRGINIA DARLING, Managers
PHONE 1736

Westinghouse
The *Leisure* Line
Electric Ranges, Refrigerators and Water Heaters
ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO.
W. E. BUNCH, Mgr.
38 S. W. 2ND ST. PHONE 1388

RADIO REPAIRS
Gutteridge Electric Co.
Contracting Wiring
S. W. 1st and Wall St. Phone 501

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
LAUDERDALE HOTEL BLDG.
S. W. 1st Ave. Phone 41

FORT MYERS

Flowers
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
Phone 206 2209 Carson Street

The Lee County Bank
"The Bank of Friendly Service"
Fort Myers, Florida
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Evans & Park Company, Inc.
Headquarters for
Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-wear
Underwear, Hosiery
1025 First Street Phone 364

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Prompt Delivery Service

Sidney Davis Men's Shop
1024 First Street
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-0763 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—2 STORES—
There is One Near You

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
COSMETIC DEPARTMENT
The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville
Air Conditioned
207-209 W. FORSYTHE ST.
TELS. 5-1073—5-7673

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
MOJUD and
TOWNWEAR HOSIERY
23 West Adams Street

BOND-HOWELL
LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE BEACH

THE COPPER KETTLE
Open Year Round
Squab, Chicken, Steak and Fish Dinners
On the Ocean Front
Jacksonville Beach, Florida

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S
WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

Lily Chavel
Merit of Honor Cosmetics
Miss Billee's
BEAUTY SALON
Established 1920
136 S. E. SECOND STREET
Air Conditioned
Soft Water Shampooing Ph. 2-1886

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7096
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 615

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami
73 N. E. First St.
Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach
1482 Washington Ave.
Tel. 5-3686

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors
Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Women's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1942 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO
FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and
Pasteurized Milk

THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
Time Tested Paint Products
228 N. Orange Ave.
Tel. 6001

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
34 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

SARASOTA

Burnell Studio
Portrait Commercial
Aerial Photographs
225 South Palm

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 9797

HARMON'S
"Clothes for Men Who Care"
WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Resort Clothes for Gentlewomen"
FRMEE
Hoyt's
STAR MARKET AND DELICATESSEN
700 4th St. North Phone 4129

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS
CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5793
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

MYRICK'S
Interior Decorators
243 Central Avenue Phone 5365

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
3161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 3622

TAMPA

Meet and Eat at
The Ritzcliff Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 09-832, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears In Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

bette's
beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H-25 011

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.
Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Buy insurance that fits you
VICTOR M. DOUGLAS
Prudential Representative
Life Insurance Exclusively
Maas Office Building Phone 2463

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
308 FRANKLIN STREET

Borden's
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . . are most popular
KERMAN'S
327 Clematis • West Palm Beach
Palm Beach • County Road and Sunset Avenue

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

ADELSON'S
BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches.
PHONE 3851-2

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
200 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in
SHORE and FISH DINNERS
Steaks—Chops—Chickens
Corner Lakeview Ave. and Flagler Drive
At Royal Palm Bridge Tel. 6076

GEO. W. SLATON
General Insurance and Surety Bonds
214-216 Comeau Bldg., Tel. 6139
West Palm Beach, Fla.

STOP AT
Dorothy-Denny
Hats — Gowns — Sportswear
"Just a little different"
116 Clematis Street, Opp. City Park
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt
Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 38-251

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN
(Continued)

PUBLIX SUPER MARKET
Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 6426, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHERRY STORAGE & TRANSFER CO.
Local and Long Distance Moving
Fireproof Warehouse
23 Pine St. N. E. Between the Peachtrees
Established 1910 'Phone Main 6660

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

"We Top 'em all"
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SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

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Australia

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(Continued)

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A	H	O	Y		L		S	P	A	N

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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Ladies' Hairdresser
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Lower Hutt, 'Phone 62-522

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

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Prices and Your Purse: Anti-Axis Cleanup

Continued from Page 1

you use the vacuum and keep brushes clean.

Use the vacuum cleaner regularly to obtain longer use from rugs, upholstery, draperies and other fabrics that may be hard to replace.

Wooden Tricycles

That youngsters may still ride, manufacturers have perfected a wooden tricycle which requires only the small fraction of steel allowed by the WPB. After June 30 no critical materials may be used in toys, except those containing 7 per cent or less of their weight in such material.

Chops Cheaper

The pork price ceilings clamped down by the OPA at the wholesale level, plus Mr. Henderson's request to housewives to check up on their butchers' prices, has had some effect. At least, pork chop prices dropped off 2 per cent during the last half of March.

Sugar Aid

Tightest sugar spots in the country in the last few weeks have been Washington, D. C., Bridgeport, Conn., Wichita, Kan., Baltimore, Md., Seattle, Wash., and Louisville, Ky.

The WPB acted this week to give them extra supplies, taking into consideration influx of defense workers.

Labels

The new "Victory" dress and suits, designed in rough outlines by the WPB, will not bear a special label, but houses, roads and other construction undertaken under the new ban on non-essential construction probably will.

Ceiling Wanted

The Congress of Industrial Organization's women's auxiliary has greeted with joy the OPA's new order setting retail price ceilings on household electric appliances. The same, it contends, should be done for all consumer goods which show rapid price increases. The OPA has thus far steered away from retail price ceilings because of the difficulty of enforcing them.

'X' Marks the Mistake

Don't erase it, "X" it out. That is the advice an office supply firm, conscious of the need of conserving erasers, is giving its customers. Stenographers will undoubtedly be glad to comply, but will bosses?

The Cold Shoulder?

Shoulder shawls will become the style in East Coast homes heated by oil. To meet the 25 per cent cut in fuel oil deliveries to the East Coast and Pacific Northwest, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes has recommended that homes and office buildings "be kept at a maximum of 65 degrees during the day and 55 degrees during the night."

Free French Folk 'Greatly Amused' By 'Fake' Charge

ST. PIERRE, St. Pierre-Miquelon, April 11 (CP)—The people of these islands are "greatly amused" at the claim of Baron de Bournat, deposed Governor of St. Pierre-Miquelon, that the December plebiscite conducted by the occupying Free French forces was "faked," the Free French information service reported.

The former Governor, removed from office after the islands were seized by the De Gaullist naval forces, said at Vichy April 8 that less than a third of the inhabitants voted for the Free French in the plebiscite. The Free French have announced 98 per cent of the valid ballots cast in the plebiscite favored the occupation.

The Information Service said the St. Pierre-Miquelon people were not surprised at De Bournat's statement "for they had previous occasions to judge of his good faith and truthfulness when he pretended that American tanks were made of cardboard and when he was trying to minimize the Allied war effort.

"The plebiscite took place with order and liberty, without any intervention whatsoever, and was witnessed by American and Canadian reporters," the Service added.

"Almost every registered elector present in each district of the islands cast his ballot. The results, previously given, showed nearly 80 per cent of the voters for joining the Free French. Some 19 per cent of the ballots were annulled because they were surcharged or blank. Only 1½ per cent voted for collaboration with the Axis powers."

Army Camp Vice Blamed on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 11 — Commenting editorially on a request by War and Navy Secretaries Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox for governors of states to aid in suppressing of vice around Army camps, the Virginia Methodist Advocate placed much of the blame for vice conditions on the free flow of liquor in defense areas.

"There is one question we should like to ask Secretaries Stimson and Knox," the publication said. "How do you expect the Governors or anyone else to control the conditions to which you refer, so long as liquor is permitted to flow so freely in defense areas? . . . Surely you must know that to try to curb vice with liquor available on every hand is about as intelligent as to try to dip water from a basin without first stopping the flow of water into the basin. . . . What more is expected than that vice should flourish where such conditions prevail?"

New Alberta Oil Wells

EDMONTON, Alberta, April 11 (AP)—New large-scale development of oil wells in Alberta is being pushed by the Shell Oil Company, subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell Company, and other large oil concerns, according to reports here.

The Journal, in a front page story, said the Shell Company has acquired or obtained an interest in 450,000 acres of petroleum lands in Alberta.

One of the drilling areas for Shell is in the Jasper Park Forest Preserve, outside the park. In this forest area the company has acquired approximately 120,000 acres under reservation regulations of the Department of Lands and Mines, the Journal said.

The initial well, it was reported, will be located some miles north of Brule. Operations will start just as rapidly as possible.

East and west of Durmheller, Shell has acquired approximately 240,000 acres, the Journal said, adding that the company is reported to have acquired some 57,000 acres in the High River region.

In the Jumping Pound oil field, west of Calgary and involving the vicinity of Cochrane, Shell is reported to be interested in some 36,700 acres of oil land.

Revealing the growing interest in Alberta's oil possibilities, the article said a record total of 3,600,000 acres of oil lands has been acquired by various applicants under reservation regulations in the 10 months ended Jan. 31, according to officials of the Lands and Mines Department. The total at June 15, 1941, was 458,160 acres.

Postwar Plans for Children's Welfare Stressed by Educator at Convention

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 11 (AP)—Dr. George D. Stoddard, newly-appointed New York State Education Commissioner, said last night that children will be the greatest losers in the war and declared plans for their welfare should hold a central place in the reconstruction period.

"We have not visualized children as our richest mine of strength and security," he asserted in an address prepared for the closing session of the golden jubilee convention of the Association for Childhood Education. "We waste their substance and ignore their needs," he said. "We assume blithely that homes, schools, and medical clinics, viewed as a composite therapeutic device, can make up for years of neglect."

Dr. Stoddard, Dean of the Graduate School and Director of the Child Research Station at the University of Iowa, said that teachers "must feel that the guidance of children is as great and glorious an enterprise as the perfection of a new gun or plane."

"Wherever we are, that is the place to serve; whatever we are is the final test of our will to victory," he continued.

Contending that the nation "as a whole is losing its traditional sense of security," Dr. Stoddard observed that children "cannot be spared from all this, but they can learn to take it in their stride."

"By building up our own self-confidence we shall strengthen our children," he said.

The educator asserted that most of the benefits that come from a war are negative and that after 1918 "we could say only that we had escaped disaster; the record on the positive side was less clear and less inspiring.

"The years of bloodshed and frightfulness should yield greater gains than that—there should be set up in the midst of a long established peace a genuine program for human advancement.

"In this period of reconstruction, plans for the young should hold a central place. Children everywhere will have lost the most; they will need new hope and new understanding."

U. S. Agencies Moved From Capital To Make Room for More War Workers

Wide World-Associated Press

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 11—A 23-car special freight train pulled into a siding in the railroad yards and a row of huge moving vans nestled up close beside it.

Police and Government agents swarmed over the scene as workmen set about unloading the valuable cargo.

Then the first loaded van, with police escort, threaded its way out of the yards and through traffic to the back door of a large downtown office building still smelling of fresh paint.

Here more officers stood guard . . . strangers were not permitted inside . . . even the elevator operators had been investigated.

As one van was emptied another one rolled into place . . . then another . . . and another . . . and so on through the night until the last load was cleared.

Thus a major phase of the biggest mass moving job of all time—the decentralization of a number of Federal agencies at Washington to make room for war workers—was completed with transfer of a trainload of office equipment and priceless records of the Rural Electrification Administration, which was moved here from the overcrowded National Capital.

This same clocklike procedure will be repeated many times in other cities before this gigantic job is finished. There never has been anything to compare with it.

Turn your imagination loose for a moment and try to imagine they were moving everyone lock-stock-and-barrel out of Marion, Ohio; Burlington, Iowa; Abilene, Texas; Owensboro, Ky.; Great Falls, Mont.; or any other city you may know in the 25,000-35,000 class.

All Urged to Aid In War Effort

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The United Nations will not win the war until every citizen "realizes vividly that he is engaged in a common effort to preserve his very existence," Dr. F. Cyril James, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, declared yesterday.

"We are not fighting for territory," he told a dinner meeting of the University of Pennsylvania Club of New York, "we are not even fighting for national honor and prestige. We are fighting for our very lives, and for everything dear to us.

"In that effort there can be no striving for personal advantage, nor can we tolerate arguments about the relative share of responsibility which should be borne by each of the united nations."

War Workers 'Join' University Frats

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Wartime conditions have weakened social barriers surrounding University of Washington fraternities. War industry workers can get board and room along "Greek Row"—with a box lunch thrown in.

Dean Newhouse estimated that 125 of the 900 men residing in fraternity houses are employed in war industries. Eight of the 33 fraternities will accept any war worker recommended by the Dean of Men's Office, even nonstudents, while others offer accommodations to their own former members.

"The fraternities are unanimous in reporting that combination of defense workers with fraternity men is satisfactory," Dean Newhouse explained. "The houses are taking war workers in on an equal basis, asking them to house entertainments and giving them all the privileges of the fraternity except an invitation to chapter meetings. It is good for the workers because they meet congenial fellows and it is good for the students because it keeps them aware that they are not apart from the war."

Norfolk Population Grows to 242,100

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va., April 11—The Hampton Roads area now has a population approaching three-quarters of a million persons, according to the Norfolk Advertising Board, whose estimates up to now have been conservative, as compared with others.

Norfolk, says the board, now has a population of 242,100 within the city limits. Taking in the immediate contiguous area, such as Tanners Creek, Kempsville and Washington, the number of persons actually attached to Norfolk is 277,343, the board said.

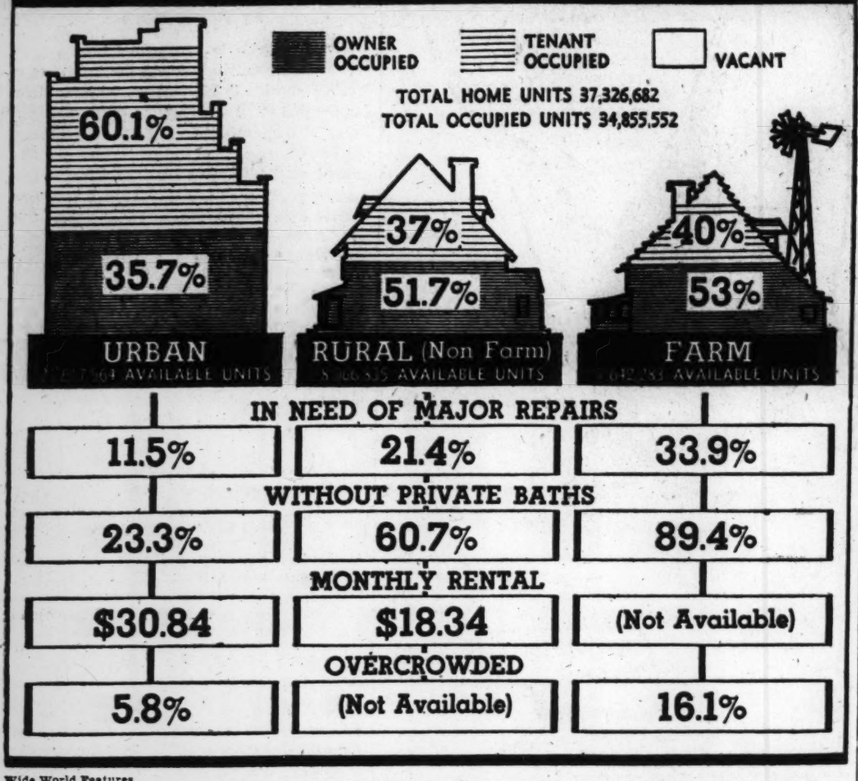
The growth in two years for Norfolk is from 144,332 to 242,100, and for the district, from 166,382 to 277,343.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

THIS IS HOW AMERICA LIVES



Wide World Features

The first survey of where and how the 130,000,000 men, women and children in the United States live was undertaken as part of the last decennial census. The breakdown of figures has just been completed by the Department of Commerce. They show how much overcrowding there is, what the condition of homes is, how modernized they are. Average rental figures are based on inclusion of rental value of vacant units and those occupied by owners; a home is termed overcrowded when there are more than 1½ persons per room. Urban areas are those with a population of 2,500 or more. The survey showed the percentage of home ownership declined since 1930 from 47.8 per cent to 43.6 per cent. In the same period the number of families increased 16.6 per cent, but the total population rose only 7.2 per cent, showing a decrease in the size of the average family to 3.8 persons.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What important step is indicated by the arrival of General Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Harry L. Hopkins in London?

2. Under what circumstances may war workers get recapped tires?

3. What indications are there that the long-heralded Axis drive on Egypt and the Suez Canal is under way?

4. What new restriction on building has been imposed by the War Production Board?

5. Will American shipments of food to Unoccupied France be resumed?

6. Why might next year's taxes be increased substantially, according to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau?

7. What saving is involved in the new restrictions on women's styles?

8. What points in the Bataan Peninsula area are still held by American forces?

(Answers to These Questions Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

It Has Been Said of Oppression

Oppression is but another name for irresponsible power—W. Pinckney.

A desire to resist oppression is implanted in the nature of man. —Tacitus.

I never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden.—Richard Rumbold.

An extreme rigor is sure to arm everything against it.—Burke.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

Across

1—What is it that a rolling stone does not gather?
5—Saw-whets are what?
8—What is any mark of identification?
9—Musical note.
11—What is symbol for thorium?
12—Who is an Irish waif, hero of a Kipling novel?
13—Article.
15—Periwig is what?
16—If you ate a Bockel, it would be what (pl.)?
18—What is a thin metal disk, or something resembling one?
20—Who was spokesman for Moses before Pharaoh?
21—What Italian composer was knighted in England?
22—If someone sent you a kenhond, it would be what?
23—What is 17th letter of Greek alphabet?
24—What is title of a novel by Sir Henry Rider Haggard?
26—Within.
27—Period of time (abbr.).
28—April is considered a month of what?
32—What is nautical term used in hailing?
33—What is space from end of thumb to end of little finger when extended?

Down

1—Juice of coconut is what?
2—If you were in Bombay, India, in what direction would you travel to reach Madras?
3—Moisture in stone is what?
4—What is Nebraska's largest city?
5—What is the grampus or a supposedly similar sea animal?
6—Week (abbr.).
7—You would expect Mary Garden to do what?
10—Ancient Biblical city in the country of Zebulun.
11—What is herd's grass?
13—What was Orville Harrold's singing voice?
14—Who was Muse of lyric poetry?
16—Would you pet, don, or row a hachee?
17—What is a capuchin monkey?
21—What is used by women as loose covering for neck and shoulders?
22—Risë Stevens is what?
25—"—— go bragh."
27—According to Little Buttercup, sailors should never be what?
28—Bitter vetch.
30—Thus.
31—Where is Burgos (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Enterprising Men

Shortly after the conclusion of World War I, Irving S. Cobb was talking to a munitions-maker who was seeking to justify the enormous profits he had derived from the war. "All I did," whined the profiteer, "was what any man would do, take advantage of an opportunity."

"Yes," mused Cobb. "That's all Captain Kidd used to do."

A Verse for Today . . .

Is any thing too hard for the LORD? —GEN. 18:14

In Lighter Vein

Something New Added

"She wore a gray dress and coat, with maroon hat and accessories and a spray of car-accessories and a spray of carnations."—Local Paper.

Carnation, windscreen - wiper, petrol-tap, carnation . . .—Spotted by Punch.

The Candidate

Teems: "Miss Coy, I'm a candidate for your hand."

Miss Coy: "Very well. How much of an allowance do you promise to allot me a month? Am I to be the boss of the house or are you? Who is to do the cooking, how many days shall I have off each week and what is your attitude toward members of my family who may want to live with us? In short, what is your platform?"—Exchange.

Too Much Bass

A Welshman who was very proud of his voice was describing a wonderful dream he'd had.

"I was in a mighty choir," he said: "5,000 sopranos, 5,000 altos, 5,000 tenors—all singing together double forte."

"It must have been wonderful," said the listener. "But what about the basses?"

"That was it!" said the dreamer. "Suddenly the conductor stopped the choir and, turning to me, said: 'Not quite so loud in the bass, please, Mr. Jones!'"—Answers.

Current Events Test

Answers

1. The arrival of these key figures transfers the High Command of the United States-Great Britain War Council nearer the European Front and may well mean that direction of the European theater of the fighting will come from London instead of Washington.

2. Price Administrator Leon Henderson declared that war workers will get recapped tires under the April rationing quotas "only when they cannot get to their jobs without them."

3. The reports that Rommel's Libyan armies are on the march, the intensified bombing of the British naval bases at Malta and Alexandria, and continued reports that Nazi troops are concentrating on the island of Crete, in Greece, and Bulgaria, strengthen the belief that the long-talked-of drive against Egypt has started.

4. All nonessential building construction has been halted. The sweeping order includes houses, factories, highways, utility projects, and other programs.

5. Yes; the United States is about to resume its good-will food offerings to the French people now that the diplomatic picture has somewhat cleared. The food shipments, suspended in recent months, will continue to be limited.

6. Secretary Morgenthau said taxes might be increased substantially in a move to prevent inflation.

7. The elimination of nonessential frills in suits, coats, and dresses is expected to result in a 15 per cent saving of materials.

8. Four forts at the entrance to Manila Bay are still held by American forces.

On Seeing Red

Red lights are far more difficult for enemy airmen to see than blue lights, according to the War Department.

Daily Quotation

THE victory of success is half won when one gains the habit of work.

—SARAH A. BOLTON

Wide World

Filling a Big Order

A WPA sewing project in Atlanta, Ga., thought they would have to obtain tent-making equipment when a local agency requested a pair of overalls with a waistband of 72 inches and leg openings of 24 inches. But, with patient effort the group turned out this garment which amply contains the two young ladies.

Brevities

Detroit News: Instead of new desks, Congressmen are to get along with the old ones, renovated. With a fast sanding machine, they say you can get the heel marks off a top in jig time.

Punch ©: A Rome astronomer claims to have discovered a new comet. Any time now an oration is expected by Signor Gayda with the comforting news that, after all, the Italian Empire is expanding.

Hobby Nobbing

Readers' Hobbies

By Irving Bacchus

Meet more hobbyists!

The diversion of Miss Ella M. Kinsley of Pasadena, California, is boosting the public to greater victory-consciousness by making tiny red, white and blue felt badges with the letter "V" uppermost against a background of the other colors.

Miss Kinsley sends the badges to friends, and a giftshop intrigued by the handiwork had placed orders. Proceeds of this patriotic pastime go into defense stamps.

"Anyone with an eye for symmetry, with good shears, needle and thread can easily make them," Miss Kinsley points out.

"Form and color combinations are unlimited. Most forms are cut without pattern as the ideas develop. The badges wear well on women's coats or dresses and men's suits."

If you are seeking a patriotic hobby invest a few cents in red, white, blue felt and exercise your talent!

Do you dread to discard newspapers? Persons having an unusual interest in the printed page will enjoy the hobby of Donald L. Hopkins of Waltham, Mass., who collects newspapers.

"My collection now numbers more than 2,000 in 24 different languages from all over the world," Mr. Hopkins reveals. "Dailies, weeklies, college, trade, religious, political, foreign and service papers make up the collection."

Many of the Hopkins items have special distinctions. The Lubec (Maine) Sentinel (appropriately named) is the easternmost U. S. paper. Southernmost honors go to the Key West (Fla.) Citizen. The Mears (Mich.) News may have to shrink (shortages coming) to maintain its claim as the country's smallest; but the Hartford (Conn.) Courant can cling to its distinction as oldest in the United States.

"Foreign newspapers are especially hard to secure," the collector reports, "but I recently received one from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, which was printed on very thin, almost transparent paper."

An interesting sidelight concerns London newspapers, which place advertisements on the front page. A sizeable space is left vacant for last-minute news bulletins to be rubber-stamped in. If none arrives the space is simply left blank.

The Hobby Nobber is seeing that Collector Hopkins receives a copy of one of Texas' most colorful, the Mesquite "Mesquiter." At present Hopkins is seeking copies of service papers which will be of special interest after the war.

What is YOUR unusual hobby? Write a letter to Hobby Nobbing, care of The Christian Science Monitor, setting forth complete details.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Donated—One Home

Wilmington, N. C.

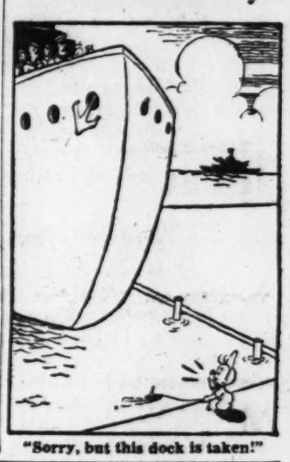
Recently, employees of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company's general offices in this city made a gesture which expressed the warm, human side of an otherwise cold and businesslike organization. For years, Miss Iris Wood, an elderly lady, has been selling flowers in the vicinity of the company's offices, in an endeavor to earn a living. With the defense program's attending housing problem, the lady was in dire need of a place to stay which was not too expensive. Therefore the employees "chipped in" and bought her a trailer. With the balance of the money, which amounted to $200, a "trust fund" was created for her.

Our War Effort

Overall improvement is needed or we shall have the most energetic industry, the most co-operative trade unions, the most alert press, the best bankers and lawyers and doctors and public generally that ever lost a war.

Wayne Coy, Liaison Officer for the President's Office of Emergency Management.

Little Chauncey



"Sorry, but this dock is taken!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*2 × 2 = ?*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY HAPPENED BY THE CLUBHOUSE AND OVERHEARD MR. WINK SENDING SOME STRANGE MESSAGES
CALLING Z-13 .... LAND AT THE EMERGENCY FIELD.
BUDDY... I THINK WE OUGHT TO KEEP AN EYE ON MR. WINK — THINGS ARE GETTING MIGHTY STRANGE ~ .
WHAT'S SO STRANGE ABOUT MR WINK ?
WELL, HE TALKS TO SOMEONE OVER THAT RADIO, FOR ONE THING.... HE TALKS ABOUT Z-13 ....
SORT OF MYSTERIOUS
AND DON'T FORGET... THERE WERE TWO MEN LOOKING FOR MR. WINK ONCE .... NOW I'M NOT SAYING ANYTHING AGAINST MR WINK.. ..BUT....
OFFERING FIFTY DOLLARS FOR OUR OLD CLUBHOUSE .... THAT WAS PECULIAR!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Guess I'm Going Sight-Seeing Whether I Want To or Not*

By RODGERS

That orange grove we went to this afternoon is on the river as well as on the road and while we were there a sight-seeing boat pulled up to the dock-
Well, I was more interested in that than in the orange grove so as the people came off the boat I ambled on to investigate!
SNIFF
And did I investigate!
SNIFF! SNIFF!
I don't think there was a thing on that boat that I missed!
Except the signal for the boat to START!

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Needs Ear Muffs, Not Ear Phones*

By THE HAGERS

PROFESSOR WIDGEON SAID, "COME IN AND HEAR THIS ATMOSPHERIC DIN.
STAR STATIC IT IS CALLED," SAID HE, "ITS SOURCE A DISTANT GALAXY."
I DIDN'T NEED HIS INSTRUMENT; ITS SOURCE, TO ME, WAS EVIDENT.
"THAT STATIC DOESN'T COME FROM FAR. IT'S TED WEBB'S DRUM—AND HE'S NO STAR!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Ceiling on Wages

Both Congress and the President evidently are doing some heavy thinking on the question of how to put an effective brake on the rise of wage costs in the United States.

This is important on three counts: (a) Wages must be prevented from touching off the spiral of inflation. (b) They should be restrained from adding unfairly to the war costs. (c) They should not go so high in defense industries as to relieve those workers of any material wartime sacrifice while others equally patriotically engaged must make drastic retrenchments.

A great deal, however, depends on applying controls to the proper spot in the wage structure to achieve these purposes. Widespread popular agitation and some activity in Congress have been directed toward suspending the requirement to pay time and a half for overtime after forty hours or to extend the flat-time working week to forty-eight hours.

The overtime penalty is said to deter many small businesses from lengthening their hours as they might. While labor unions are giving up week-end double-time clauses they might well consider whether it would be wise also to make some such concession as a forty-four or forty-eight-hour week at standard pay during the emergency.

Nevertheless, Barron's Financial Weekly raises the question, "Do overtime payments on work above forty hours materially increase the cost of the war program?" and answers, "On the surface, they seem to, but in point of fact, a legislative increase to forty-eight hours probably would not reduce the cost materially, if at all"—possibly recognizing that to spread overhead costs over a larger production helps to offset costs due to overtime.

The Wall Street Journal comments that if a forty-eight hour flat-pay week were substituted, "there undoubtedly would be a demand for wage revisions" and "much time might be lost in making these adjustments." Business Week magazine adds that such increases in the basic hourly rates would tend to remain in the postwar period and says, "The real issue—and the real threat of inflation—is the prospect of an upward spiral of basic hourly wage rates." There is a kind of natural limit to the amount of overtime a man can work but there is none to the rate of pay he may ask if he sees the cost of living going up.

Most plans for a ceiling on wages have conceded there should be some provision to adjust wages for rises in living costs. This is contained in the Canadian price-control law and is suggested in President Roosevelt's recent press conference remarks. It seems possible that overtime payments may furnish a crude but convenient method for making this adjustment.

Up to the present, average weekly earnings of industrial workers have risen 36 per cent since the beginning of the war, according to The Conference Board in New York, while living costs were rising only 9 per cent. But unless price control is much firmer than in the last war, the defense worker's increased earnings will in time be more than absorbed in the costs of things he buys. He will be making his contribution in longer hours of work for the same or a lower purchasing power. This would at least partially match the sacrifices of other citizens.

For long-run, all-through-the-war effect, Congress should add to the present Price Control Act a wage ceiling that would freeze hourly rates unless the cost of living should rise so that the average weekly earning in an industry, including overtime, had less purchasing power than the wage for the standard week in peacetime. This might help sufficiently to control prices that no wage adjustments would have to be sought.

Food to France

Announcement that the United States is to resume food shipments, though in limited amounts, to Unoccupied France and French North Africa, is welcome news. Prior to their suspension when the United States went to war, such shipments enabled the American Red Cross to give relief to 2,500,000 children in Unoccupied France during 1941.

Knowledge that the food is helping to sustain so many hungry little children is reward enough for the effort expended. In addition, however, Red Cross officials have testified that this aid, perhaps more than any other single factor, is serving to heighten the feeling of friendship for the United States, with a consequent strengthening of resistance against Hitlerism. Thus beneath the slender, fraying ties between Vichy and Washington, the strong cord of humanity is tightening the old bond between Americans and Frenchmen.

Bataan—and Sea Power

Bataan was fought on land but lost on the sea. Primarily Japan won there as she has elsewhere because her warships controlled the lines of supply and her merchant navy had a shorter haul from her main bases.

Americans have been comforted somewhat by the information that desperate and daring work was done in running in supplies to Bataan's defenders. This evidence should shame some of the thoughtless or partisan critics of the Government, but it also emphasizes the almost impossible situation which confronts any attempt to hold an outpost in the face of superior sea power.

Air power contributed importantly to the Japanese success. Indeed, where she has failed to gain air superiority she has been held up or turned back—as in Australia today. But the essential ingredient was ability to transport a preponderance of men and supplies—including planes—by sea. The big bombers can hop from island to island, but their ground crews, fuel, and repair parts travel by water. Pursuit planes have to be carried.

In all the fighting at the Japanese end of the Axis—in Malaya, Java, the Philippines, and now in Burma—the great complaint of defending troops has been lack of air protection. And lack of air protection has been due mainly to lack of sea power in those areas. There were planes and supplies in America and Britain, but vast distances and the spreading thin of Allied naval forces has handicapped all efforts to get planes into the front lines.

Bataan should help Americans to see that air power across the seas rests on ships.

Sawdust Sylphs

No blizzard's blast can blur the relevance
Of big-top tales now told by telegraphy
Of half a hundred hopping helephants
Cutting cute capers in quaint choregraphy.

But that's how it is. In New York, the dispatches say, the "greatest show on earth" has run into what ought to be the latest snow on earth and emerged from this battle of superlatives with a victory of elephants over elements that can only be described flat-footedly as the biggest thing yet done in ballet.

Take music by Stravinsky, costumes by Norman Bel Geddes, staging by John Murray Anderson, throw fifty pulchritudinous pirouetters of more usual design into the pachyderms' polka and you get what's going on in Madison Square Garden as the circus takes New York's side in the city's fight for Spring.

There is something "all-out" about such a performance that puts it very much in tune with the times, but no more so, we understand, than the elephants are in time with the tunes. This is what you might call "total circus," which, as the Cockney lady said about the Nazi air-blitz on London, "do take your mind off the war."

But the circus this year doesn't aim to take the people's mind entirely off the war. Even circus publicity has come under the spell of wartime circumspection. After watching the elephants tripping the heavy fantastic, the most that circus scribes would say about it was that this ballet is "perhaps the greatest departure ever conceived in circus."

"Perhaps?" One shudders to think of the snort the premier danseuse will indulge in—from one end of her trunk to the other—when she reads that word "perhaps." Doubtless it reflects an age in which military experts must hedge, while officials insist on carefully worded reservations in all their promises, and war communiqués remain purposefully vague.

Yes, the circus knows a war is on; a big war, as big as its buxom ballet even. But not, we gather, as overwhelming as the patriotic finale that would certainly win the war with one performance if only all the kindly people in the world who like circuses could get into the tent at the same happy time.

A communiqué from the farm says the contents of the corn-crib and the silo will last till grass is knee high, the smokehouse is full, and Grandpa and the youngsters have the situation well in hand. That's the "Bataan spirit" on the home front.

Our Readers Say—

Steel Capacity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently The Christian Science Monitor carried an Associated Press dispatch with a New York date line and the following caption: "Steel Production to Make New Peak." No one will deny that steel production did reach a new peak, but such a caption must have created the feeling that the steel industry was doing its part to help carry out the defense program and that we would have ample supplies of steel. To the person who has not followed the story of an attempt on the part of the steel industry to prevent the expansion of the steel producing facilities at all, or to expand them only as little as is absolutely necessary, this would be the obvious reaction.

If one read the whole of the piece he would discover that at the present time we are producing steel at the rate of slightly more than 86,000,000 tons a year against 82,900,000 tons a year ago. This shows an increase of slightly over three million tons. Even that may seem a sizable increase to one who hasn't followed the story.

Prior to a year ago the steel industry instead of expanding its productive facilities gave out a flood of information purporting to show that there would be no shortage of steel either for civilian or military uses without any expansion of facilities at all. About a year ago when it became obvious even to the OPM, which heretofore had backed the steel industry, that there actually was a shortage and that priority orders would have to be issued and some expansion carried out, the steel industry agreed to expand its production facilities by about four million tons a year.

At that time Leon Henderson tried to get the OPM to demand a ten million ton expansion of capacity. From the stories in the press it wasn't clear whether the OPM had agreed or not. It is very clear now that it did not. It takes only about seven months to put new steel facilities into production and if the industry had gone ahead willingly with its program steel production would be in excess of 87,000,000 tons.

The ten million ton expansion about which Mr. Henderson spoke a year ago was an irreducible minimum to supply us with steel for our war needs. In reality we should have had a program beginning in 1940 which would have given us a twenty-five million ton increase in steel making capacity. If we should have the destruction of a million tons of steel making capacity by saboteurs or foreign agents a cry of indignation would sweep the country and very rightly so. But we have been deprived of such a potential capacity by men who volunteered to give their services to the government at a dollar a year and by men who sit at the mahogany desks in the presidents' offices of our great steel companies.

If it were only a case of mistaken judgment we might pass it off as one of the prices we pay for democracy. But it was a coolly calculated decision on the part of the steel industry to fight any expansion of their facilities.

CLARENCE ARMSTRONG
Baltimore

Yellow Chicks—but Not for Gifts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you so much for the timely pre-Easter editorial, "Yellow Chicks in a Window." Everyone interested in animal humane work appreciates the need of calling attention to the cruelty resulting from giving to thoughtless and uninstructed children live chicks or bunnies. Fragile and delicate, they most certainly do not make suitable gifts—or toys.

MARIE DELLA-VOLPE
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Keep 'Em Flying!"

Filipinos Are Courteous

A Teacher's Recollections

The people of the Philippines are gentle, gracious, and courteous. The old are honored and cherished and given a position of authority in family councils. Children are treated with tenderness even by that minority called uncivilized. I remember well Paulino, our houseboy from the headhunting Tuinguian tribe. As the birth of his child drew near, he borrowed babies in the neighborhood to practice carrying them about on his hip. One day he shyly asked me to teach him a lullaby. For the only thing that worried him about being a father, he said, was he didn't know how to sing to a baby.

The social functions in even the lowliest *barrio* have an atmosphere of graciousness and charm that is most appealing. It was in such a poor *barrio* that Mr. Bargas gave a dance for his friends. We were happy to be invited. As we approached his home, we gave the conventional call "Apoo-o! Apoo-o!" Then we mounted the steps and were welcomed and taken to chairs along the wall of the *sala*. The bare floor was polished to a mirror-like sheen. A piano had been carried miles over the mountains on men's shoulders.

* * *

Our host was slender and supple. His broad brow, large glowing eyes, straight Indonesian nose, and wide sensitive mouth set off his immaculate attire. He wore a gay, loose, collarless shirt-coat of bright-colored, flowered, transparent material, with the tails flying over spotlessly white, glossily starched trousers.

Our hostess was beautiful and dignified in a gorgeously decorated gown with full, stiffly starched sleeves and a long train lifted to expose a dainty ankle and lovely petticoat.

The women sat around the walls, unconscious of their charming dignity. The men stood in a group near the doorway, quietly awaiting the music. As it began, the men slowly moved en masse toward the ladies. With a low bow and a sweep of the arm, each begged a dance from the lady of his choice. None of them received a reply nor an upward glance. Each stood stiffly at attention and waited. Then after a dignified lapse of time, each lady arose, adjusted her train over her arm, accepted a proffered male arm, and the two glided across the floor.

* * *

Nor is the Filipino's courtesy confined to the social event. It colors his whole life. One American major, if he only knew it, has reason to be grateful for this trait.

The incident to which I refer happened as American occupation first began. When an American whom I shall call Major Beckwith was sent to Bangued, near Vigan, in Northern Luzon to set up a military government, these Filipino patriots were still banded together. The Major did not know this when he sent for his wife to join him.

That his life was in danger was unknown to Major Beckwith when he established the practice of taking his wife driving every afternoon in a pony-drawn, small-wheeled *carromata*. So they enjoyed to the full these daily rides to the violent Abra River, then along its banks, and finally back to Bangued.

Having observed this habit of the Major, the Filipino patriot chosen to rid his country of its enemy decided to wait one afternoon in the sugar-cane bordering the drive.

What happened he later recounted to his leader: "I hid in the sugar-cane. I saw them coming toward me; so I examined my gun. I wanted to be ready when the *carromata* came opposite me. I could hear the *señora's* laughter like tiny bells and the great roars that came from the *Americano's* throat. I cocked my gun; I aimed for his heart—then I came away.

"I could not kill him with a woman at his side."

And the guerrilla patriot was dismissed without a reprimand.

ROSA BELL

North . . South . . East . . West

In The Interpreters' House

By Frank L. Perrin

Suddenly imposed responsibilities in times of national peril, assuming the loyalty and honesty of the people concerned, seem to insure co-operative action and united effort. This observation is applicable and provable only in democracy, or in States or nations where it is sought to effect, by rebellion or revolution, emancipation from tyrannical or dictatorial rule. The opportunity for freedom of action is lacking, at least for the present, in these nations subjugated by enemy forces.

The majority and prevailing decision recently rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States declaring mutinous the desertion by a striking crew of an American ship lying in port, emphasizes the responsiveness of interpreters of the laws of the land to the patriotic alertness and awareness of the people to whom the courts, in the final analysis, are responsible. It is not at once apparent to the layman why the decision was not unanimous. It is sufficient, for the moment, that the finding meets, or should meet, popular, if not universal, approval.

* * *

There persists, as is quite generally known, the entirely unreasonable and unsupported impression that the courts make the laws. Their true function is, of course, to interpret the laws enacted, at least theoretically, by the people through their chosen representatives. In the recent past, as always, even in a democracy, enactments seem sometimes to follow along directed lines or in support of some suggested theory. The duty of the appellate courts, then as ever, is, in attempting a demanded interpretation, to discover the intent, rather than the concealed or possible purpose of the legislative or enacting body. Simultaneously the presence or lack of accord with the Constitution must be determined. Constitutional accord being discovered, there remains only the question of legislative intent.

Ever since the effort, happily unsuccessful, was made to greatly increase, by Executive appointment, the personnel of the Supreme Court in Washington, there has remained the too widespread popular impression that the members of that tribunal were inclined to yield to what they might assume to be mass pressure in interpreting and construing extreme, experimental, or expedient legislative acts. Among members of the bar there remained the faith that a controlling majority of those who took upon themselves the responsibilities of that high position were able, almost automatically, to divest themselves of all false or imposed allegiances, and to sit dispassionately and determine wisely.

This faith in the Court was not misplaced. The recorded decisions, in the main, are the convincing evidence of this. Beyond what appear to be safe limits, it will never be possible in a nation whose people are assertive and responsive when democracy is threatened or in peril, to determine in advance, either by promised rewards or threats of political reprisal, the conscientious reactions of honest and learned judges. Conscience and ingrained reverence for established and accepted fundamentals of basic law are mentors whose voice and guidance cannot be disregarded. These are the possessions of free peoples everywhere.

* * *

It may be said in respect to the decision already referred to that it could not, in good conscience, have been otherwise than as rendered, even in the absence of the existing war emergency. Mr. Justice Byrnes, appreciating the convincing persuasiveness of emphasis, clinched his masterly argument by paralleling the possible plight of the ship imperiled by the striking crew and the destruction, in port, of the ill-fated Normandie while unprotected. This was for good measure. The interpretation of the law would have been as sound and convincing without the parallel.

Except that the abortive effort to reconstruct the Supreme Court, had it succeeded, would have destroyed popular faith in that tribunal, and this probably only temporarily, it is reassuring to believe that the constitutional safeguards provided would not, and could not thus have been destroyed. Momentary advantage for the appointing authority in the interpretation of so-called emergency legislation might have resulted. This is admitted. But the final appellate tribunal is the ballot box. The people can reverse the courts more quickly and more effectively than courts can reverse the verdict or nullify the authority of the electorate.

This fact should ever be remembered. In a democracy the people need never protest vainly or complain hopelessly. In the final analysis they make the laws. Just as certainly, but by processes somewhat less direct, they nominate and confirm their judges and interpreters.

The Wide Horizon

What of France's Empire?

By Norton Webb

The American Government's recent protest to Marshal Pétain about the "visit" of a Nazi submarine to Martinique, with its clear implication that Martinique and possibly other French possessions in the Caribbean would be occupied unless such practice ceased, well illustrates the increasingly precarious position of not only French overseas domains in the Western Hemisphere but practically all those that are Vichy-held. Assuredly a more liberal colonial policy will ensue wherever the de Gaullists assume control. The action of the Free French National Committee in granting a fair measure of independence to Syria seems to guarantee that. The colonies should welcome seizure in the name of Free France.

The situation of France's empire today is due in part to a lack of really co-ordinated or sound policies of administration during the last decades of the Third Republic. In this period the French people as a whole seem to have almost entirely lost any interest in empire building. In fact, it cannot be said that the French people of themselves have ever been genuinely colonially minded. Had French overseas trusteeships been left to them alone they probably would have abandoned title to them. Their attitude, if any, was that colonies were incompatible with a republic and further were more of a liability than an asset.

* * *

Interest in and administration of French possessions has resided mostly with a section of the French élite and the French Right or ultra-conservatives. These latter largely monopolized administrative policies and appointments and derived most of the benefits of French colonial economy. Their prime objective of a French empire was their conviction France had a world mission to spread its culture and civilization. It was on this they based their overseas policy of assimilation of all natives into the French orbit.

This contrasted strikingly with the platform of the small and much less influential school of French liberals who advocated conditional autonomy leading to full independence for all French possessions through decentralization of administration and gradual increase of local self-government by natives.

These conflicting objectives and excessive French individualism induced varied, diverging, and complicated methods of French colonial administration that retarded progress and development. Even as far back as France's last so-called Imperial Conference in Paris in 1933, many qualified Frenchmen said that unless the Nation awoke to her responsibilities as trustee of a great empire she could not hope to retain it.

Is this prediction, made by Frenchmen themselves, now being fulfilled? Besides Martinique, Vichy-held Indo-China now practically lost to Japan, French North Africa, Dakar, Madagascar—all such territories daily hover on the edge of becoming battlegrounds between anti-Axis and Axis forces. At any moment Madagascar, closed to all travelers, even to diplomatic couriers, may become a second Indo-China and a threat to Indian Ocean commerce unless the Allies act.

On one side the United Nations understandingly lack confidence in the Vichy regime's vaccilating and obscure policies. On the other side Nazi Germany and the Japanese are goading Pétain to join them wholeheartedly. But Vichy maneuvers for a way out by playing both ends from the middle. Is the situation an indication of a secret agreement to give the Axis all possible aid in the Colonies?

* * *

Vichy's policy of clinging desperately to France's empire because they hold it sacred French soil—an indivisible France of 100 million scattered Frenchmen of all races that will grow and live forever—looks merely like a combination of absolutist neutrality and fanatical nationalism raised to the dignity of a great national policy. It is what prompts the Vichy cry of defending France and its empire against any attacker.

Patterns of world realignment being forced by the war seem now to loom sufficiently clear to discern that it will be impossible for France's empire to escape their powerful impact. The conflict can hardly leave it intact, as Vichy's neutral dream so blandly visualizes. Today's demand is for an end of selfishness in the conduct of colonial empires. The Atlantic Charter, whose ideals will be made possible through the United Nations victory, makes this quite plain.

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Color Photograph by Col. Edwin H. Cooper

BRITAIN'S KENNYLANDS SCHOOL CAMP BOYS DISCUSS THE GOOD OLD DAYS: ICE CREAM CONES THAT WERE AND ARE TO BE. *See Page 15*

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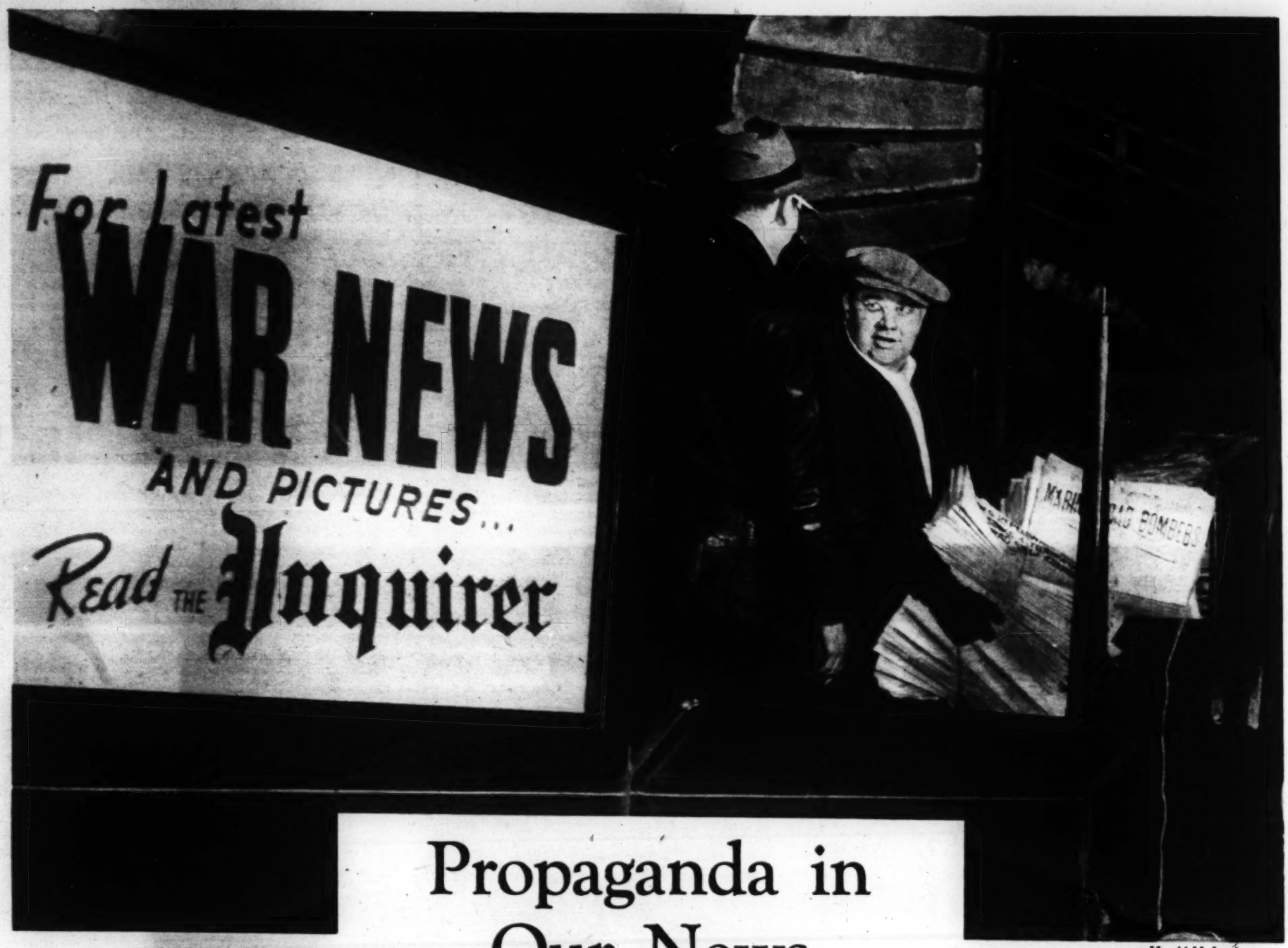

Harold M. Lambert

Propaganda in Our News

By Sidney A. Freifeld

THAT IDEAS are weapons has been proven effectively from Plato to Karl Marx and Mohandas Gandhi, but it has remained for Adolf Hitler to show that lies may be also potent weapons, Hitler's peculiar contribution to the classic art of Munchausen is to be found not so much in the cleverness of his lies as in his ingenuity in exploiting the press of other nations to diffuse them on a vast, hitherto undreamt-of scale.

To most Americans, Nazi propaganda usually means pamphlets from the German Library of Information, short-wave broadcasts from Berlin, or street-corner oratory by members of the German-American Bund and similar groups. Recognizing the effective role of propaganda in Hitler's conquest of Europe, the United States Government some months ago expelled Axis consuls and agents from America, closed up the Libraries of Information, prosecuted Bund leaders, and began to investigate individuals and organizations beating the Nazi drum.

In spite of this official action, every propaganda theme in Hitler's arsenal of invective, designed to create confusion, destroy morale, and undermine the confidence of Americans in America, was planted in the news columns of the press, reaching an audience a thousand times greater than surreptitious pamphlets or rabble-rousing harangues could ever obtain.

Long after official and under-cover Nazi propaganda agencies were suppressed in the United States, dispatches appeared with monotonous regularity in the daily newspapers, solemnly reporting as news such Nazi "opinions" as President Roosevelt "intends to push his own nation arm-and-arm with Bolshevism into war," or "Wall Street international bankers" railroaded the Lend-Lease Act to "amass blood profits" or that Selective Service was designed to "make Americans cannon fodder on the Continent for the sake of Jewry." Such "news"—manufactured for American consumption by Dr. Goebbels' machine—was cabled by American correspondents in Berlin and published in our newspapers. In fact, this vast exploitation of the American press has been going on ever since 1933.

The 2,500 daily newspapers in the United States, bought by more than 40,000,000 persons every day and read by at least 75 per cent of the population, depend in the main for their foreign news upon the facilities of three great news agencies, the Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service. An important dispatch on news agency teletypes will be read by nearly every literate American within a few hours of its transmission, and the propagandist or press agent who contrives to insert his message into such dispatches taps the most effective medium for the communication of ideas in existence.

Dr. Goebbels' success in inserting his message into the United States press (generally anti-Fascist) can be explained only by: (1) the peculiar conditions under which foreign correspondents were forced to work in Berlin; (2) the competitive element in American journalism, which is the best guarantee of efficient reporting in a free country but shrewdly exploited by Goebbels in totalitarian Germany; (3) the uncritical acceptance by American correspondents and their cable editors of the majority of Nazi propaganda handouts, contrasting sharply with their discriminant handling of press agentry at home; and (4) the failure of the American press to revaluate their whole criteria for news when the point of origin is a dictatorship country deliberately manufacturing propaganda for foreign consumption.

Dr. Goebbels, with neat ambiguity, distinguished early in the Nationalist Socialist regime between "fair" and "unfair" reporting from Germany. "Fair" stories were those following general Nazi "news policy" (*Nachrichtenpolitik*), regularly outlined in press conferences at the Propaganda Ministry and Foreign Office, by official "commentaries" and "news services" (i. e., handouts) such as DNB, *Dienst aus Deutschland* and *diplomatisch-politische Korrespondenz*, and by "inspired" articles and editorials in the controlled German press.

Reporting based on personal investigation and the private and independent news sources of the individual correspondent and which ran contrary to the Propaganda Ministry's "news policy" was labeled "unfair." Cajolery, intimidation, denial of official news facilities and customary privileges, and the ultimate threat of expulsion were used to bring the correspondent into line. Faced with the competitive necessity of filing some correspondence from Germany—one of the world's most important news centers—American news agencies and the larger papers with their own staffs abroad had no alternative than to comply, however unwillingly, with the dictates of Dr. Goebbels' "fair news policy."

While these conditions have been well enough known, the implications hardly seem to have been realized: viz., that dispatches from Germany, with few exceptions, have been either innocuous factual news stories unobjectionable to the regime, or straight propaganda stories, deliberately concocted for public consumption in the United States and Germany. Ordinary censorship, with which the press of the United States has had to cope in many countries, serves merely to limit the flow of factual news. By aligning censorship with "fair news policy" and exploiting the United states news agencies' necessity of maintaining staffs in Germany, Dr. Goebbels succeeded in suppressing most of the news he did not want cabled, while foisting upon America and the rest of the world a vast quantity of out-and-out propaganda.

A few examples of "news-propaganda" dispatches fabricated by the Axis for American consumption are given below. With minor variations, these dispatches might be multiplied a thousandfold for any year since 1933:

> BERLIN, Sept. 12 [1941] (UP)—An authorized German spokesman tonight charged that President Roosevelt was attempting to build an "invasion army" ready at any time to give practical assistance to Britain and "make United States men cannon fodder on the Continent for the sake of Jewry. . . ."

This story—playing on the natural instinct of Americans to remain out of war as long as possible—repeats the lie that President Roosevelt wants to sacrifice Americans to "pull Jewish chestnuts out of the fire," one of the most vicious and much-used smoke screens propagated by the Nazi regime.

> BERLIN, July 19 [1940] (AP)—Political circles, commenting today on President Roosevelt's acceptance speech, privately made no secret of their opinion that by aiding the Axis' enemies the President is prolonging the war. . . .

The intention here was to spread the notion that the Axis is invincible, and that American aid would only prolong the slaughter unnecessarily. This dispatch is particularly loose reporting, since there are no "political circles" outside the Nazi party, and the implications of "privately making no secret of their opinion" is ludicrous. A more appropriate tagline would have been: "American papers please copy."

> BERLIN, May 10 [1941] (AP)—German leaders gave the deepest attention tonight to American developments as the impression grew in Berlin that "war agitators" were gaining ground in the United States. . . .

(Continued on page 14)

Panama: Hub of Allied Sea Movements

By Norman J. Padelford

Professor of International Law, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy

IN THE MIDST of the fast-moving, world-encircling warfare which has now touched so many of the bastions of power of the United Nations, one strategic place has thus far remained off the front pages of the newspapers. This is the Panama Canal. But do not imagine that the Canal has ceased operating, or that it is not receiving the most careful attention of military authorities. Important ships are constantly passing through this waterway that unites the Atlantic and the Pacific. And men are at work day and night at Panama. They are engaged in hard work against the forces of nature and of time, strengthening defenses, building new locks for bigger ships, and guarding against any move that might threaten this vital link between the fronts of a world at war. The recent visit of the Secretary of War to the Canal Zone lights up a whole horizon, and shows the significance Washington attaches to the Panama Canal. For Secretary Stimson is said to have visited no other defense site away from the United States since the war began.

President Roosevelt recently urged all his radio listeners to study their maps as the war unfolds. And well he might, for events show more dramatically than anything else the world-wide character of the war effort that must be made by the United Nations in order to achieve victory. Take a look at the map now, with the United States placed in the middle in front of you. Consider where our planes, our soldiers, our ships must combat the enemy: in the far reaches of the Pacific, in Europe and the Mediterranean, and in the lands surrounding the Indian Ocean off on the other side of Africa. Think for a moment of the supplies that must be sent to the fighting forces in those remote places, and the manifold places that they must come from within the United States.

Reflect also on the vast quantities of raw materials that must be gathered and transported to our war industries if they are to become the Arsenal of Democracy in turning out the tanks, the guns, and the planes necessary to reverse the tide of war. These materials must come from Australia, from the southwest Pacific, from the long west coast of South America, from eastern South America, from Africa, and even from the Middle East. Some of these critical materials must move from the Pacific to the Atlantic, to ports near great manufacturing centers. In turn, other commodities must move from the Atlantic region to the west coast of the United States, or from the Atlantic seaboard out into the battle zones of the Pacific.

In all of this movement of men and machines for the United States and its allies, one's eye sweeps back and forth across one focal point on the map, the Panama Canal. When the question is asked, What is the significance of the Panama Canal in this war? the answer can be found to a considerable extent in just such a study of the map. The Canal might be characterized as a prime mover, speeding the forces of Democracy on their way to the ultimate defeat of the enemy.

Military and naval strategists often talk a good deal about "movement along interior lines." They have argued that the Nazis have had an advantage over the British in the battle for Europe and the Near East because they have been able to operate on protected, interior, intra-continental lines of communication from the command centers to the fighting fronts. The British, on the other hand, they point out, have had to circle out around the continent and attempt to grapple with the Nazis from exposed sea lines of communication. Likewise, in recent weeks the strategists have been explaining the ease with which the Japanese have pushed their conquest southward. These arguments do not always redound to the advantage of the enemy, however.

In a world war in which the Americas become the center of gravity, as it were, the United Nations, and especially the United States and its associates among the American Republics, have *the* great tactical advantage. Because of the Panama Canal the forces of Democracy can strike out in all directions from the center of power and production. By use of the Canal, armed forces and supplies can be massed in either ocean for attack upon the enemy, and as rapidly shuttled back to the other ocean if needed there.

Put your ruler on the map and lay off some of the distances American or British ships would have to travel if the Panama Canal were not in existence. Suppose a vessel must go from New York to San Francisco. By way of the Straits of Magellan the distance is 13,135 miles. By way of the Panama Canal it is only 5,262 miles. For a vessel traveling at 16 knots the Panama Canal route means a saving of 20 days in the length of the voyage. Or say there is an important cargo of raw materials to be transported from Peru to New York for use in some of our eastern war industries. From Callao around by the Straits of Magellan to New York the distance is 9,613 miles, while by way of the Canal is it only 3,363 miles. Or, to take one more illustration, suppose this country desires to rush some supplies to Sydney, Australia. To go around by the Cape of Good Hope, south of Africa, requires 13,743 miles of steaming, most of it out on the wide ocean spaces far from the protection of land-based air patrols. But by the Panama Canal the distance is cut down to 9,811 miles. Furthermore, the first 2,500 miles of the voyage via the Canal lie within the range of American-based planes, while the last half of the trip lies through waters that can be patroled from Pacific isles.

Time and distance saved mean economic gain to the shipper in years of peace. During war, they spell the difference between winning or losing important battles on many occasions. Never in a war in which the United States has been involved have these factors been of such importance as they are today. For that reason the Panama Canal has become more vital than ever before.

Do not think, because there is little news, that the Panama Canal has shut up shop for the duration, awaiting the more pleasurable days of peace when carefree tourists may sail majestically in great luxury liners through its 50 miles of winding channel. The Panama Canal is operating on its biggest assignment yet. Ships deep laden with tin and nitrates from the west coast of South America must be gotten on their way to the waiting munitions factories. Supply ships must be speeded to the fighting forces with their sinews of war. Naval vessels ordered from duty in one ocean to another to meet the exigencies of war must be rushed through, regardless of hour of day or night.

Extensive precautions are being taken by the Canal authorities, and by the Army and Navy forces stationed at the Isthmus, to see that no enemy craft, whether naval

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THE CANAL AND ITS AIR, SEA, AND LAND DEFENDERS — AP Photo

Discussing Caribbean War Strategy, Left to Right: Admiral John H. Hoover, Commander of the Caribbean Coastal Frontier; Lieut.-Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Chief of the Caribbean Defense Command, and Maj.-Gen. James L. Collins, Commander of the Puerto Rican Department. A Freighter Anchored in Gatun Lake

WARSHIP IN TRANSIT

The U. S. S. Maryland in the Locks, Showing How Little Clearance the Present Locks Afford Battleships

Who's Who, and Why

By E. C. Sherburne

MICKEY ROONEY, TOPS IN THE FILMS
His Two-Year Leadership Lands Him in Who's Who in America

JAN STRUTHER, BRITAIN'S GIFT TO THE U. S.
"Mrs. Miniver" and Other Writings Put Her Among the Elect

MGM; Harcourt, Brace

MICKEY ROONEY is in the 1942-43 Who's Who in America, just out. That will help make a success of the new edition in the eyes of millions of his fans, for he was not in the 1940-41 issue. Although at that time he was the leading box-office attraction at the film theaters, by vote of the cinema operators, people outside the screen world presumably were largely unaware of him. So no slight was intended in omitting Mickey under his screen name, or his real one, Joe Yule, Jr. What a fine, Christmassy cognomen it is: ideal for the clown in a holiday pantomime. Certainly Joey would be good in such a spot, as he always has been in the Hardy series, the Boys' Town films, and in sundry other adventures in which Judy Garland has helped him cut the rugs.

Judy is in the new edition, too. Successful though she is, she would make the hit of her life if she could sing "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" to a gathering of Aussies, who long ago adopted it as their battle chant. Other film names new to this edition include Alfred Hitchcock, director; Vera Zorina, ballerina; George Balanchine, choreographer; Henry Fonda, Jean Arthur, and Bob Hope, screen stars. Bob acknowledges specifically only his screen appearances. Casually he says that he "began in vaudeville and also appeared on the stage." He is always so frank that he might have added the names of his radio gag men if he could have found any way of doing so that was within the staid tradition of Who's Who in America.

New radio names to appear include Ezra Stone of the Henry Aldrich series, who, though only 25, began his public career 10 years ago as a juvenile actor. He received a distinguished award from the Boy Scouts of America in 1939.

Elizabeth Hawes, authority on fashions and spinach, is another newcomer. A Vassar girl, she has been occupied with clothes designing since 1924, having practiced her craft in Paris as well as New York, and exhibited her designs in Moscow. She has one son, Gavrik Losey, which may have something to do with her sympathetically humorous point of view as manifested in her book, "Men Can Take It." Jan Struther got into the new issue partly because of her popularity as a participant in an occasional "Information Please" radio program, no doubt. Chiefly she should be in Who's Who because of the quality of her writing. Her "Mrs. Miniver" might well be made required study in any university English composition course. As truly as Tolstoy's "War and Peace" does the power of "Mrs. Miniver" reside in its continuity of human reference.

Additional persons represented among the 3,560 new names in Who's Who include Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassador; John Ringling North, President of Ringling Brothers Circus; Rear Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, commander of U. S. cruisers, Atlantic Fleet; Rear Admiral James L. Kaufman, commander of U. S. Naval Base in Iceland; Eve Curie, natural scientist; Louis Raemaekers, Dutch cartoonist; Sigrid Unset, Danish Nobel Prize winner.

Altogether, there are 31,692 sketches in this edition, in 2,580 pages. Wheeler Sammons answers thus an oft-repeated question: How does a person go about getting in? "It is not the business of Who's Who to make reputations, but rather to record them after they have been made." Mickey Rooney fits into that pattern.

Helpful, where some names are concerned, are the indications of proper pronunciations. John David Brcin, the sculptor (brĕ-sĕn'), and Thomas Russell Ybarra, journalist (ē-bär'-rä). No help is offered as yet to those who find it difficult to spell the names of this or that notable: Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, and Robert Enoch Hieronymus, educator. The latter reported in Charles Earle Funk's book, "What's the Name, Please": "Thirty-three ways of spelling Shakespeare, I believe; over 100 of spelling Hieronymus."

For some reason the Americans are shy about listing their recreations, whereas the British in their Who's Who report on them as often as not. We were pleased to find among the items under the name of Herbert Norman Howells, composer, that his recreations included "seeking quiet." Archibald Y. Campbell, Gladstone Professor of Greek at the University of Liverpool, goes in for folk-dancing. Edith Picton-Turbervill, 1940 President of the National Council of Women, enjoys walking across country with silent companion. A. A. Milne ("When We Were Very Young") admits to no recreations, but we suspect that he races snails.

Nikolaus Pevsner, Ph.D., confesses to "unsuccessful minor gardening." Lilian Braithewaite, comedienne, who has made millions laugh in London and New York, enjoys swimming, reading, and watching other people act. Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Busche grimly admits that he gets fun out of burning begging letters. We understand that a certain Southern university professor finds diversion in collecting unlikely poetry. We should like to share with him our favorite line of spring poetry that somewhat misses the bull's-eye of its intention, so far as the general reader is concerned:

The earth with worms is a-brimming.

With 20 pages of Smiths in the new Who's Who, they are maintaining their time-honored lead over the Jones's 10 pages, the Johnson's 10 pages, the Williams's 10 pages, and the Millers's 9 pages. The curious element about this sequence is that the latest census showed 470,190 Smith, 348,530 Johnson, 249,312 Williams, 238,980 Miller, 232,540 Jones. How come that the Joneses get ahead in such numbers when they start going? There are 3,000 Fred Smiths in the United States, counting in the Fredericks and the Frederics to simplify things, and nine of them are in the new Who's Who. According to general averages, one in about every 4,000 Americans gets into this volume.

A DWELLING HOUSE IN THE AMERICAN-HELD ISLAND OF MIDWAY, NORTHWEST OF HAWAII Wide World

With the Fall of Wake and Guam, This Is the Last of the Larger of the Distant Outposts in the Pacific Beyond the Hawaiian Group. An American Naval Captain Discovered the Island 44 Years Ago

Memories of Midway

By Walter Robb

THE SURPRISE COUNTER SMASH with which a United States naval force of bombers and heavy cruisers struck Japanese garrisons in Wake and Marcus Islands is calculated to soften up Japan's island outposts for the decisive campaign the United States is preparing to launch in the Western Pacific. Every bomb and shell that exploded on Wake and Marcus was plainly labeled, "We're coming back." Step by step, island by island, American sea and air power is certain to regain the remote refueling bases which fell after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. First in this series of westward-ranging steps is the island of Midway, where an American marine garrison still keeps the flag flying.

The Midway atoll comprising Sand Island and Eastern Island was a discovery of the United States Navy while on its way to the Philippines in 1898. It is midway round the world from Greenwich, England, lying almost exactly on the 180th meridian, the international date line, at latitude 28: 14 north. Its distance from the date line is but 14 minutes. Almost as soon as the United States got it, a practical use was found for it. A relay station of the cable of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, whose service between San Francisco and Shanghai, China, was formally opened at Midway, July 4, 1903, with an appropriate exchange of international courtesies between old friends, China and the United States.

Manila was another station on the route. At last we had procured telegraphic communication across the Pacific at non-prohibitive rates. Hawaii, too, was on the line.

It was a story in reticent diplomacy, that debonair diplomacy of perennial persistence typical of John Hay in the State Department and at the Court of St. James's. The powers then holding China among themselves, under "spheres of influence," had allocated to Belgium, one of their number, the exclusive privilege of laying submarine cables westward of Japan, to China. Belgium had taken due care never to exercise this privilege. The results included the inconvenience to a Chinese merchant or banker in Shanghai, or any other Chinese city, of having to telegraph his American business correspondents at great cost and delay, and none too much secrecy at times, by way of Asia and Europe and across the Atlantic to New York, then perhaps on to San Francisco or Seattle overland. Midway ended that merry-go-round.

Suitable as Midway is for cable landings, so Midway is one of the foundation stones of Manila as the telegraphic capital of the western Pacific. All this was John Hay's doings, with men like William H. Taft and Elihu Root to help. But few of our memories reach back so far; some of us remember Midway from 1935, when it became a way station for Pacific clippers of Pan American Airways; more of us recall it only now, as the scene of a stubborn resistance offered the Japanese by United States Marines.

The cable company and Pan American have their establishments on Sand Island. In "The Wreckers," one of Robert Louis Stevenson's masterful descriptions of the flora of the Pacific atoll, he refers to Eastern Island. The barrier surrounds the two, of course, the openings at the northeast and southwest and the tides pouring through from the north. The atoll teems with fish, and both Sand Island and Eastern Island are among the remarkable wild-bird breeding grounds of the Pacific. Pan American has a resourceful inn at Midway, for the accommodation of their passengers and personnel, but prior to 1935 the whole Midway community, pertaining to the cable company, numbered seven or eight Japanese on outdoor work, five or six Chinese cooks and house servants, and eight or ten cable men, the superintendent and his telegraphers.

Marines were stationed at Midway when the cable station construction began, because Japanese fishermen were found to have squatted there, and it took some time to effect negotiations with their Government and have them taken off. Then, for 25 years, Midway enjoyed her Golden Age. The Japanese fishermen were gone, the Marines had been able to decamp—only the cable station community was left, and only tri-monthly visits of the station ship from Honolulu broke the routine of tennis, golf, reading, and commenting on the flow of cable news through the instruments.

Midway was the mecca where the close-lipped cable men could discuss all this news freely—there was not an outsider to hear them. The station ship Dickenson, light enough of draft to pass the reef, freighted in many cargoes of Hawaiian soil to enrich Sand Island's aspen sands and get grass rooted. This was marram grass from Australia's deserts, originally transplanted at San Francisco in Golden Gate Park. Midway owes her ironwood groves to Australia also. At last, Sand Island was carpeted, and forested well enough; an acre of rich soil comprised the garden, tended by the Chinese cook, while the grass gave pasturage to a small herd of Jersey cows providing the community milk, cream, and butter. It was a paradise, with refrigeration and electric lights and utensils. The cable company never had difficulty getting competent men to accept stations there; men, even superintendents, often asked to stay on after their agreed-upon terms of duty had expired.

The reclamation of Sand Island and studies of the fishes and the wild-bird life provided the cable men with recreation.

Midwayans kept up with the world with one of the most resourceful of libraries. Names of new books flashed through the instruments in merchants' and dealers' orders; from such hints Midway's library purchases were kept up to date. Midway's faunal life kept up a tolerable diversification. When fertilizer from Hawaii evoked a blight on the ironwoods, lady birds followed from the same source—to devastate the blight. This is the lady bird of the nursery rhyme, who flies way home. When there is a little blight on the ironwoods, you never see her, but when the blight recurs she makes a ravaging reappearance. Similarly, Midway owes her flocks of wild canaries to a few importations by the cable men to end a pest of caterpillars brought over in fertilizer from Hawaii. The broods of Layshan finches were invited over in 1909 from Layshan Island, some distance east of Midway, where it had been discovered in 1905.

Donkeys for light draft work were brought from Honolulu about the same time, and allowed to run wild on Eastern Island, save when some among them were haltered and put to use. Now there are two herds of them, sleek and independent, who stamp holes in the sandy soil to reach sweet water. When they are worked at all, it is at such tasks as leveling—a donkey at either end of a plank.

The Midway bird that pleases cable men most is, of course, the albatross. It has a most regal way of conducting visitors to its nest, as if it were Spanish and was saying, "Do us the honor to come in—you are in your own home, Señor." Father Albatross spells Mother at the business of brooding the eggs. Midway's wickedest bird is the man-o'-war hawk, who preys on the booby. His method is to fly in squadrons, with a comrade down below on reconnaissance. When a booby swoops up from the atoll with a fish in his beak, the squadron surrounds him and makes him drop it; and the fellow on reconnaissance catches it and takes off to cover with it before it falls back into the atoll, and at this cover the squadron presently joins him at breakfast—while the despoiled booby must patiently go fishing again.

But this is all nostalgic. This is of Midway before December last year. Things—and the canaries, the finches, and the gentle burros know it—have since radically changed.

Rescue in the Channel

By John Allan May

THERE WAS no moon. Somewhere on the south coast of England a small vessel nosed its way out of harbor and headed into the gusty darkness of the open sea.

"Have you got that course yet?" The captain's voice came, somewhat impatiently, down the voice pipe into the darkened wheelhouse. The First Lieutenant left his charts and, going over to the pipe by the helmsman, called back, "In a moment, sir. The position is not far off the French coast. I am having a spot of bother with the tides. I suggest course South for the present."

"Good," returned the voice from the bridge, mollified. "I haven't seen France for nearly three years."

And thus began another voyage of rescue at sea.

It was not a lifeboat, this ship that headed south. It was, and indeed still is, a unit of the fighting British Navy, one of many performing the same kind of task—the rescue of airmen who do not manage to make the journey home on wings. Only a few moments previously the boat had received orders to proceed at once to a position, Lat. X, Long. Y, to pick up the crew of a British bomber reported down in the sea.

Britain's "Air-Sea" rescue service is one of the newest, and not the least remarkable, aspects of war. The Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force share its responsibilities. This is not "divided control," it is co-operation. A great number of the boats that sail out to make these strange sea rescues belong to the Air Force, are manned by aircraftmen, officered by Pilot or Flying Officers. Others fly the White Ensign of the Royal Navy. Around the coast they remain, one and all, united in an unceasing vigil.

The rescue boats have a great number of successful "operations" to their credit. It is not just that the personnel has adopted and adapted the tradition of the old stagecoach days — whatever the odds, "the boat must get through"—but Air Force and Navy have developed an effective and detailed organization. The cockpit of even the smallest planes carries a dinghy these days, while the equipment arranged for the crew of flying battleships is both extensive and compact. The rubber boat that automatically blows itself up will also provide its crew with food, drink, medical stores, signaling apparatus and sundry other comforts for temporary mariners.

Rescue boats served magnificently during the days of the Battle of Britain, and evidence of their service was forthcoming day after day in communiqués that so often ran like this: "Fifteen of our fighters failed to return, but the pilots of nine are known to be safe." Nowadays the work is done with greater assurance, thanks to the experience gained and the better organization developed. Most of the bombers fly by night; those that fall, fall by night. The range of their operations is wide; bad weather often becomes as much an enemy as "Jerry." And yet the rescues continue and the proportion of successes remains as high as ever.

The small boat discovered earlier in this article nosing out of harbor was off on what might be considered a typical "operation," if any operation can be considered typical in a service where each adventure differs from the next. Let us board her.

She is now in mid-channel, moving at speed, bumping over and through a choppy sea. The commanding officer has had to make a detour to avoid a convoy—convoys are suspicious of small boats at night—but now the boat is back on her course again. There is silence on the bridge, except for the roar of the motors, but this is one of those noises one quickly forgets to hear.

Miles stream astern, edged by the white foam of the wake. "Half ahead together!" Speed is suddenly decreased. The coast of France is not far away now and the boat must "gang warily" if it is not to be observed by the watchful enemy.

"We are in position now, sir," the navigator calls. "I will give you the first course for a sweep."

Everyone, except the engine-room staff, is up on deck now. Everyone is a lookout, everyone peers into the darkness, straining to catch a glimpse of a dark patch bobbing on the waves. A silent, methodical search goes on. An hour crawls by.

"Stop together!" The telegraphs are ring to stop. The Captain has seen something. A shadowy shape slips past ahead. Nobody speaks. It disappears.

"An E-boat, sir?" queries a lookout.

"No, a trawler, I think. Something like that."

The search is held up for a while. Will more ships pass?

An airplane throbs overhead, low down. There is a moment of tense silence, but, from its course and the erratic noise of its motors, it seems probable that this is a winged British plane homing under difficulties.

"Hope he doesn't fall out as well," remarks the skipper. "Bad habit. Come on, let's get moving ourselves."

The search goes on. It is beginning to look hopeless. Then, "Lights to starboard!" Small balls of color show and fall and fade some distance away. Course is altered, speed increased.

"Must be near now, sir." Once again speed is reduced. The boat wallows and lurches in a beam sea. Slowly and secretly it noses here and there over the dark waters.

"Show your light, man, show your light!" the Captain mutters to the wind.

Almost as if in answer a small light shows astern. Probably a torch. The boat turns. Yes, it's the boys all right! There they are, a huddled little group in a small rubber boat. Their rescuers come close alongside. One by one six aviators are hauled safely out of the sea. In popular parlance, they are strangely in "good form." They shout jokes to the sailors who haul them aboard, complain they were afraid to show lights because they thought the rescue boat was an E-boat.

The airmen are taken below to dry and to don odd loaned jerseys and sailors' trousers and enjoy a hot drink. Meanwhile the officers of the boat set course for home, prepare to take the ship watchfully back across the dangerous waters. Guns are still ready for action. They may have to fight their way out.

But the journey home is quite without incident.

"Amazing fellows," remarks the skipper to his "No. 1" when the airmen have been put ashore. "Grand chaps. I don't know how they do it."

Wide World

Uncle Sam's Prettiest Battalion

By Marjorie Barstow Greenbie

RECENTLY, a puzzled English naval officer appeared in Washington on a strange mission. His ship had come into an American port for repairs; on it were several hundred men who, after strenuous weeks of sea duty and battle, found time heavy on their hands.

It would boost morale, the officer thought, if the ship could hold a dance. But dances mean girls; not the chippies who frequent the Navy Yard districts, but wholesome girls who could bring companionship and relief from boredom to men thousands of miles away from their homes. Could Washington solve such a problem?

Washington could. On the night arranged, a group of buses, each supervised by a chaperone and two Red Cross nurses, carried 100 of Washington's most personable girls to the rescue of Britain's marooned sailors. For a few hours war was forgotten while men and girls danced to the music of a ship's band. At the evening's close, three rousing British cheers roared approval of these members of Uncle Sam's most unusual, and prettiest, battalion—the Woman's Battalion of the District of Columbia Defense Recreation Services.

* * *

The Woman's Battalion is a volunteer organization whose members serve as dance partners for men in the Army camps near Washington. Only girls employed in Government offices belong to the Battalion. There are 50 companies of 200 each—10,000 all told—under their own captains and a commanding officer.

The Battalion was organized in March, 1941, when a group of women employees of various federal departments decided to do something about Washington's chief social problem—the concentration within the city of girls, and around it of young men. The capital's working-girl population is already 100,000, and by the end of this year may reach 150,000. Most of them are young, fresh from the prairie or elm-shaded village. They look and act like college freshmen and have the average freshman's experience of life.

Any girl of 18 or over, in moderately good health, who passes a stenographic test at any Civil Service center, can get work. She can also, by hunting diligently, find a fraction of a pillow on which to lay her head, and a sporting chance of a washroom in the house. If she is agile, she may get near enough to food in a cafeteria to stick her fork into it. Generally, she tries only twice a day; her third meal is usually a sandwich or peanut bar.

When a Government girl leaves her office, she has frequently no place to go for relaxation. In recreation centers, hotel lounges, and moving picture theaters, there is likely to be standing room only—if that. For the young soldier who gets leave from camp and heads for the big city, the situation is similar. There are, of course, men's service clubs; but here he sees only other soldiers, and that is not what he comes to town for.

Out of the limitations of Washington has developed the Woman's Battalion. Under its banners, night after night, hundreds of girls go out of the overcrowded city to dance at the near-by Army camps—Fort Belvoir, Fort Meade, Quantico, Bolling Field, and other posts.

* * *

To join the Battalion, a girl must be 18 and employed by the Government or by various agencies of our allies. Exceptions have been made for girls who hoped to get a Government job but lacked the necessary skill and now work in offices or department stores. If such a girl produces a letter from a responsible person at home, testifying to good character, the Battalion will take her.

For each Battalion candidate three blanks are filled out. On the first the girl gives her name, home town, her employer's name and address, her height, weight, age, and her own estimate of her dancing ability, which she generally rates modestly as "fair." The second is filled out by an interviewer, who rates her personality and appearance as "attractive," "good," or "fair." The third blank is filled out by the employer; he rates the candidate's honesty, character, and loyalty to the United States.

A girl whose records are acceptable receives a temporary guest card for Army dances. If at the end of 30 days she proves satisfactory, she is enrolled as a member of the Battalion, and wears a badge giving her name beneath a blue shield inscribed, "District of Columbia Woman's Battalion, Council of Defense Recreation Services," in gold letters. So careful is this check-up that to date thousands of girls have attended the Army social affairs without a single dubious incident.

"Of course," says one of the Battalion officers, "sometimes a girl wears her dress too short, or jitterbugs too much. But we have arrived at a general standard—an idea of what is all right anywhere, in any company under any circumstances—and what isn't. And the boys have exactly the same standards. We don't have to worry about 'protecting' girls from the Army."

The Battalion works through a central office in charge of Mrs. Eva Steimer, representing the District of Columbia's Defense Recreation Services. Mrs. Steimer, a gray-haired, kindly woman, has an enthusiastic interest in young people and in parties. She gives her whole time to the Battalion.

When Fort Meade, for example, gives a dance, it applies to Mrs. Steimer for, say, 200 girls. Mrs. Steimer thereupon calls up 20 captains and asks for 10 girls each. Each captain in turn calls up two lieutenants and asks for five girls each. If a girl wishes to attend a particular dance, her request is usually granted. Each girl who accepts an invitation telephones headquarters to receive her seat assignment in the buses by which Battalion members are taken to all dances. No girl may go or return from the dances in a private car, and any girl who does not use her bus reservation is penalized.

At the appointed time—which for 8 o'clock dances is usually 7 o'clock—the girl presents herself at the bus—which is paid for by the boys who give the invitation. Each bus carries 40 girls, a chaperone, and two Red Cross nurses. At the camp, the girls report to the hostess and the morale officer. They usually dance until 11:30, but at the last dance before Army units are ordered elsewhere, the merriment continues till 12 or later.

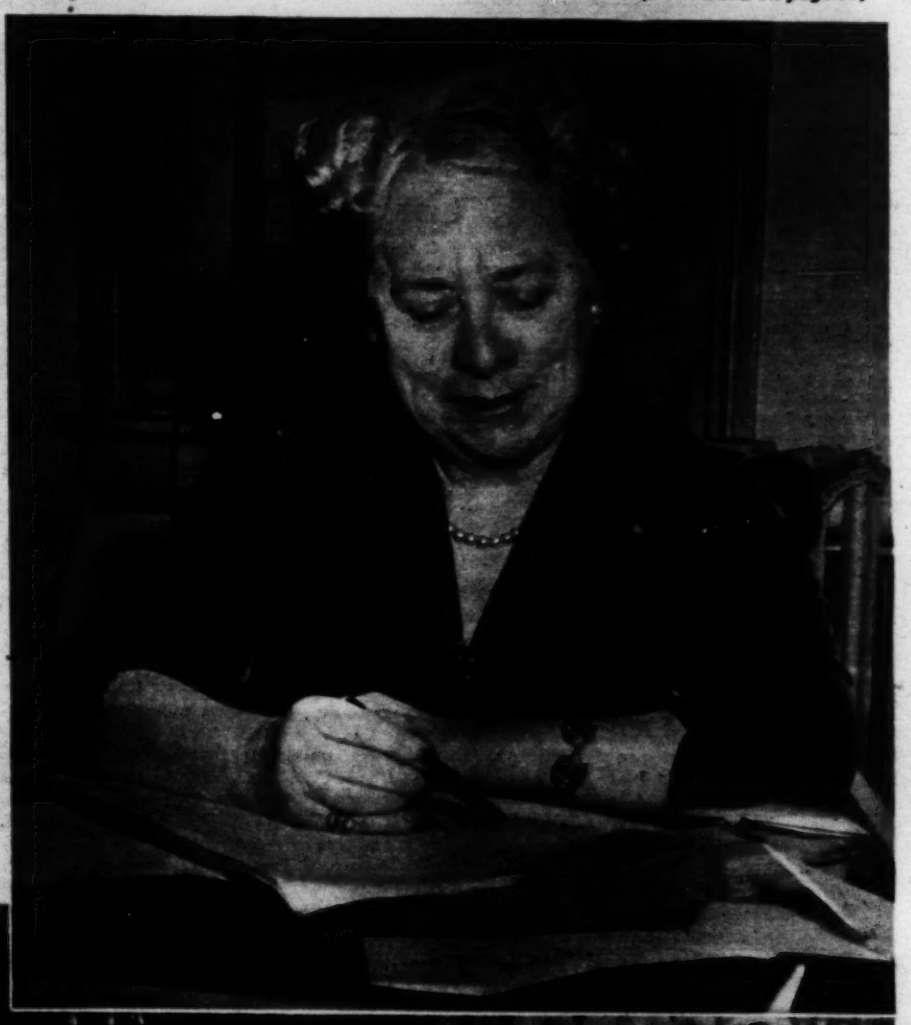
When the soldiers come to Washington on leave, the girls reciprocate. Thus, on a recent week, there was a dance for 600 couples at the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and another in the Interdepartmental auditorium—both managed efficiently by the Woman's Battalion. With the co-operation of Washington women, the Battalion also recently placed 250 visiting airmen in private homes for a Sunday dinner.

The Government girl has a special claim on a soldier's chivalry. Like him, she is far from home and performing an essential service to her country. Last Christmas, the soldiers co-operated with the Woman's Battalion to give 1,200 lonely girls, who otherwise would have eaten Christmas dinner in cafeterias or drug stores, the time of their lives. There was a Christmas dinner with the Marines at Quantico, a tea-dance at Fort Myer, and various parties at other camps.

The value of the Battalion can hardly be overestimated. While Washington begs for girls to help the war effort, half of the eligible stenographers refuse appointments because they have heard of the difficult living conditions there. But now letters the girls send back home reflect the Battalion's success in making living more pleasant.

Mrs. Steimer, who had watched the

(Continued on page 14)



WASHINGTON GIRLS LINE UP TO ENLIST FOR ARMY PARTIES Harris & Ewing

The Call for a Woman's Battalion Brought Out Thousands (Above) Ready To Serve Under Mrs. Eva O. Steimer (Top) Assistant Executive Director of Metropolitan Civilian Defense Recreation Services

Paintings and Photographs by the Author

FROM THE SHORE OF KROKUT BAY, GODTHAAB FJORD, A MOUNTAIN RISES ABRUPTLY

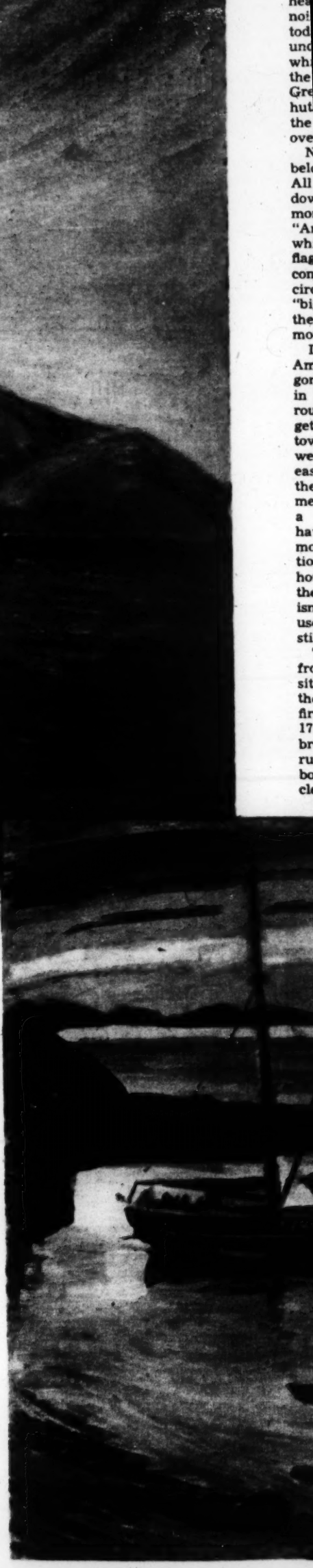
Greenland on the Alert

By Naomi C. A. Jackson

APPROACHING GODTHAAB BY BOAT, EARLY MORNING

CHEERFUL CHILDREN AROUND THE AUTHOR'S PAINTING

ICEBOX EMPTY? HELP YOURSELF TO AN ICEBERG



RASMUSSEN'S FORMER SCH

GODTHAAB, GREENLAND

TODAY has been a busy day here. We are really becoming conscious of the outside world and quite cosmopolitan, considering where we are, just a degree or so south of the Arctic Circle.

The day started off with the strangest and probably most "foreign" sound ever heard up here—a tremendous zooming noise which in most parts of the world today is causing civilians to hurry into underground burrows like rabbits, but which queerly enough up here caused all the inhabitants, big and small, Danes and Greenlanders, to rush out of their houses, huts, or tents and stare up into the sky at the strange sight—a big bomber flying overhead, circling slowly over the colony.

No bomb fell on the defenseless homes below, because this was a friendly bomber. All the little Eskimos jumped up and down and waved their arms at the monstrous bird and shouted excitedly, "Amerika! Amerika!" and the big red-and-white Danish flag was hoisted on the main flagpole near the quay as an official welcome to our visitor from the south. After circling two or three times in greeting, the "big bird" flew over and settled down in the shelter of Skibshavn, Godthaab's mountain-girdled harbor.

In the course of the day, not only the American consuls and Danish officials have gone to Skibshavn, but every Greenlander in the place has climbed up on the surrounding hills to watch the plane until it gets orders and flies away southward toward Julianehaab or northward up the west coast toward Godhavn, or maybe eastward across the great icecap covering the whole interior to the solitary settlement of Angmagsalik on the east coast—a 700-mile trip which formerly would have taken the hardiest expedition many months under the most dangerous conditions, but now becomes a matter of a few hours, "just to keep an eye on things over there." . . . A truly fantastic combination, isn't it?—the most modern of inventions used in a land still in the Ice Age, a land still without a road.

This morning I started to make a sketch from the top of the hill beside our house, sitting up beside the statue of Hans Egede, the Lutheran minister who founded this first Danish colony in Greenland in the 1720's, and who now stands there in bronze, in his long robe and Elizabethan ruff, looking out to sea. I'm sure we could both see a long way today, the air was so clear and bright. And for once there was hardly a breath of wind, as I could see from the smoke rising in a thin line from the chimneys of the little house down below, using heather or peat for fuel.

From where I sat I had a wonderful view of the colony, the solidly constructed buildings of the Danish officials, a few going back to the time of Hans Egede, each with its neat green garden fenced off by a white picket fence; and then the gaily colored shacks of the Greenlanders perched on the rocky slopes, and up behind on the one side, the two-pronged peak of "Hjortetakken," the "Hart's Horn" mountain, blue and silver against the sky, while out to the other side lay the glittering waters at the entrance of Godthaab Fjord and the bare, sunlit hills and islands beyond.

The fjord runs a good 70 miles inland, with many branches and bays; it was in there that the old Viking settlers built their homes back in the eleventh century and grazed their herds in the green valleys, where sometimes can still be seen the ruins of stone buildings deserted since the fourteenth century. As herdsmen and agriculturalists, they liked the comparative shelter and warmth of the deep fjords, while the present-day Greenlanders, an Eskimo race of fishers and hunters, prefer the open waters of the outer coast, abounding in salt-water fish and sea mammals, seal, walrus and whale. Only in the late summer season do the present Greenlanders go on hunting trips into the fjords, camping out until the ice threatens to bar their departure. Then they return with their catch of reindeer meat, salmon-trout, and ptarmigan, with pails of blueberries picked by the women and children, and always with some green branches tied to the mast, juniper or dwarf willow or alder, a triumphant greeting from the green fjord valleys to this outer coast, where no trees or bushes grow.

A great deal seemed to be happening down there today, three things at once. Two ships in port—a Canadian freighter unloading coal, and Søkongen, the old black schooner used in the farthest north by Knud Rasmussen, the famous and beloved explorer, whose mother was a Greenlander. Søkongen has just come back from a trip south along the coast, with a load of lumber needed for all the building going on in Godthaab these days. The town has "boomed" since it became the center of the local government after the occupation of Denmark in 1940. Construction has included a "central office" for administration, finances, etc., several new homes to accommodate the growing community, including the American and Canadian Consulates. Their houses have been built according to American plans, in good peeled-log, country-house style, with really modern plumbing, quite a sensation up here. Everybody is really excited about the beautiful bathroom and kitchen units, once again the modern age being superimposed on the Ice Age.

The lumber for the new buildings was no doubt brought to Greenland by one of the freighters coming from the United States to get cryolite. It is certainly fortunate for Greenland, with its Mother Country, Denmark, temporarily in Nazi hands, that it can pretty well support itself by the export of this rare mineral used in making aluminum, and therefore at a premium these days when the airplane industry is increasing so rapidly.

The third thing in the harbor, completing the picture of activity, is an iceberg. It must have drifted in with the tide. It had been spotted by the colony manager, who sent two men out in a boat with a rope to lasso the iceberg and moor it to the shore, providing the most wonderful natural ice supply for the whole colony! Out went one little boat after the other and came back with baskets filled with clear, glacial ice.

The ice keeps us cool and the Canadian anthracite being unloaded will supplement the native soft coal and help to keep us warm during the coming winter months. The unloading system, like the refrigerator system, is beautifully quaint. The harbor in front of the colony is too shallow for the freighter, a "laker," to get into the pier, so the coal is first loaded onto a barge and towed in by busy Tatarak, the town tug (Tatarak being the Eskimo for sea gull), and then it is reloaded into canvas baskets and carried off to its various destinations on the shoulders of the colony's husky girl kifaks. Most of the Greenlanders around Godthaab are Government employees or kifaks, and work at all the jobs of building and upkeep, unloading of goods from the United States, reloading them onto schooners to take them further up the coast, and so on.

Times are changing, and the old Greenland, which was a closed country, most especially to us people in the Western Hemisphere, may already be a thing of the past. The small ships of the Greenland fleet, which formerly went only back and forth to Denmark, now sail south to Canada and the United States. Many of the Danish colonial officials are visiting the United States on business and furlough, and a number of their children are now going to school in the United States and forming the basis of the firmest, finest connections of familiarity and friendship.

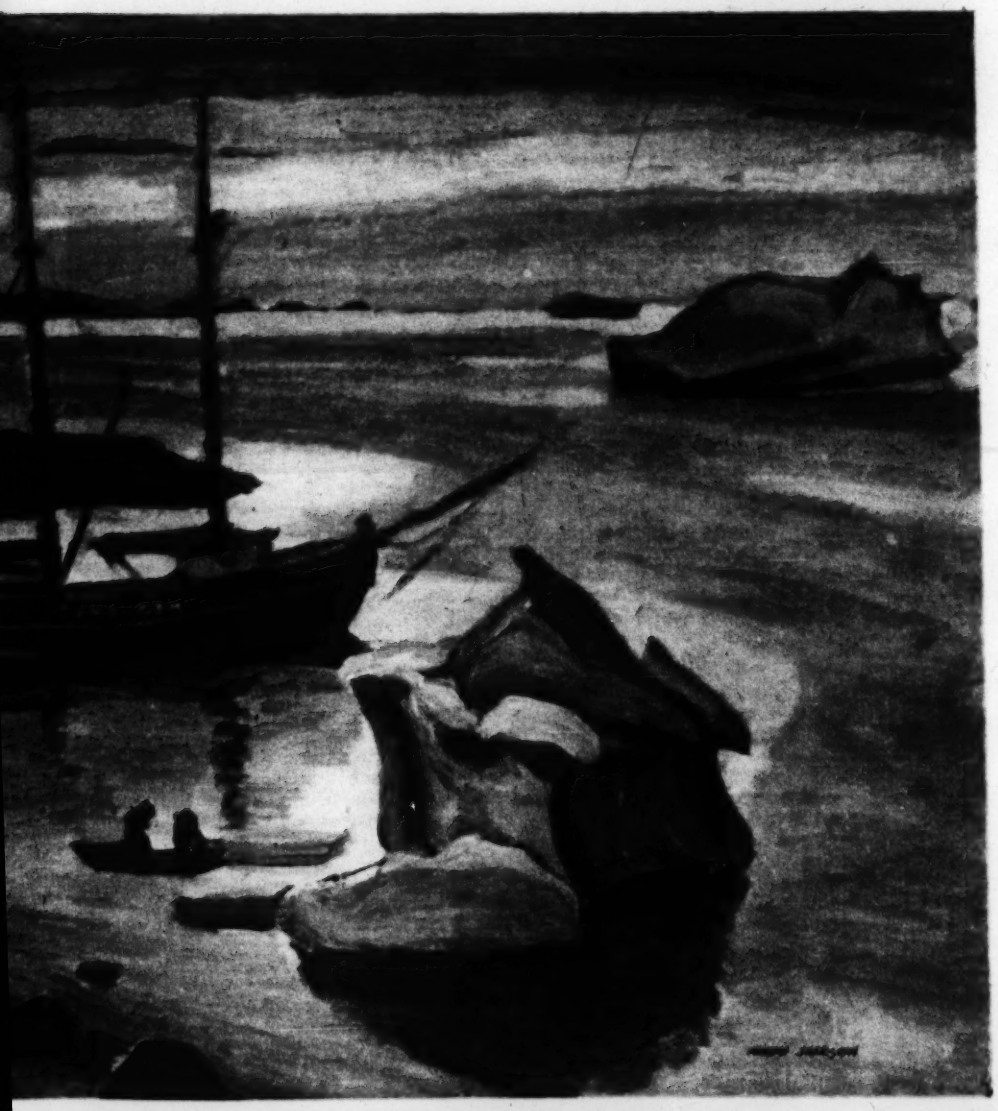
Greenland is awakening and learning something about the land to the west of it, and many people from that land are beginning to know and appreciate the mysterious great island to the northeast, with whom present world conditions have brought the United States into contact through temporary occupation of bases and patrolling of coastal waters. This land, which the United States now is able to supply with certain necessities of life, furnishes us in return with valuable mineral for our war effort, and with fish and fish liver oil no longer obtainable from Northern Europe. Greenland is a peaceful land, the great colony of a tiny motherland which is deep in misfortune now, but where love of decency, democracy, and peace live on. To Greenland, in this age of clashing swords and national struggles, we hold out our hand for mutual assistance and in lasting friendship.

CHILDREN OF THE GOVERNMENT INTERPRETER

VILLAGE SEND-OFF FOR THE AMERICAN CONSUL

THE FISHING COLONY AT FISKENAES

SUNDAY MORNING GREETINGS AT THE QUAY



MER SCHOONER, SEA-KING, AMONG THE GODTHAAB BAY ICEBERGS

Among the New Books

They Belong Down in the State o' Maine

Head of the Line, by Gladys Hasty Carroll. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

IT TAKES no perspicacity to guess that a new book by Gladys Hasty Carroll will be about rural Maine, past and present; none to say that it will describe the southern part of the state, where Mrs. Carroll has lived most of her life, and about which she wrote in "As the Earth Turns," "A Few Foolish Ones," and "Neighbor to the Sky." All that is true of her new book, with one difference between this and the others, that "Head of the Line" is a collection of short stories.

In describing Mrs. Carroll's work the word "wholesome" seems inevitable. It applies here in its literal sense of possessing the qualities of soundness and wholeness, in respect of the tone of the book, the majority of the characters, and the kind of situations that make the plots. The people are decent, independent, well-disposed, and thrifty. They "make things do and go without," often send their children to college, live plainly, and usually end up with a little money in the bank. Reading about them bolsters one's respect for human nature. And of course, too, some of them are well able to have spells of giving their families mink capes and diamond rings, but are terribly watchful of cream and eggs, like Charles Lester, in "What Strangers Don't Know."

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Mrs. Carroll's humor, rather infrequently expressed, is quiet, her understanding of human relations goes beneath the surface, and her technique is firm. Here is the technique of the old school, of those who believed that a story ought to have a beginning, a middle, and an end, should be rounded, complete, and coherent, instead of being an impressionistic instant, a scheme of dots and dashes. When Mrs. Carroll writes a story she evidently plots it and keeps her plan in mind while she writes. This obedience to form may make her work most acceptable to readers who learned to like that kind of writing years ago.

For other reasons, too, these are stories for the middle-aged. Her characters are often remembering, thinking back to their childhood and the old home. Many of them are old. Often they are at odds with the younger generation and when that happens they are usually in the right. There may be affection, even common sense, on the children's side, but the writer's sympathy, and the reader's, is with the older generation.

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Exceptions to this are four out of the 14 stories—a delicate bit describing a wedding from the viewpoint of the groom; a delightful tale about a young minister and his pretty Finnish bride who "lofs America" and its ultramodernity; a story about the young widow of an elderly and universally beloved college professor and the way she broke the spell of the past, and a strange fantasy of a little girl who tried to bridge an ancestral gap between two widely diverse social strata.

Often with best effect, as in her title-story, "Head of the Line," Mrs. Carroll tells about elderly men and women who cannot be happy eating the bread of others, however nicely buttered. There is one bitter story about the assembling of a family to hear the reading of a will, and another about a favorite son who took all and gave nothing. These make the shadows in a picture of probity and devotion.

The most satisfying thing about these narratives is their air of sincerity and authenticity. Those qualities, combined with grace and lightness of touch and a clear comprehension of story values, make the book well worth reading.

W. K. R.

From Treitschke to Hitler

Treitschke's Origins of Prussianism, translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.
The Prussian Spirit, by S. D. Stirk. London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.

THIS EDITION OF Treitschke's "Origins" is claimed to be the first published translation in English of "Das Deutsche Ordensland Preussen," which appeared in 1862, the year Bismarck became Minister-President of Prussia. Messrs. Eden and Cedar Paul have done a great service in making its contents available to the English-speaking world. Treitschke's "History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century" aroused great interest during the first World War, and this work appears even more topical, since it extols, with certain critical reservations on the author's part (a heritage from a more liberal era of thought), an early example of the "Drang nach Osten" of ruthless colonization, and the German idea of "civilization" among the Slavs.

This book is essential to a proper understanding of the centuries-old struggle between Teuton and Slav, which has continued since the Teutonic Knights blasted, with fire and sword, a way for the colonization of what is now East Prussia and the Baltic States. This started the racial and religious hostility which has made East Europe a storm center for generations.

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Treitschke greatly influenced German thought from the end of the last century. He may well be claimed as a forerunner of Nazi ideology in that he admires the ruthless political methods of the Teutonic Knights as an inspiration which should ever be remembered by the German "as the most stupendous and fruitful occurrence of the later Middle Ages, the northward and eastern rush of the German spirit." Like the Nazis, too, he praises the excellence of all things German and despises the Poles for their lack of order, inefficiency, etc. (Copernicus is claimed by Treitschke as a German.) None of the horrors perpetrated by the Teutonic Knights seems to weigh heavily on the author.

The translators, in their preface, see no hope of lasting peace in eastern Europe except by the abandonment of the outworn system of independent nationalist states and its replacement by a world order.

Dr. Stirk's book seeks to examine the problem of modern Germany from the standpoint of Prussia and the Prussian spirit, and adopts as its main thesis the conviction that Hitlerism is fundamentally a continuation of Prussianism. Many of the books written most recently about Germany have dealt with the years after 1932, and so, according to Dr. Stirk, make "Hitler and National Socialism appear far more novel and unique and terrifying than they really are, and give a wrong perspective." He, on the contrary, sets out to fill the gap between 1919 and 1932 and does it in a very helpful way by an analysis of the books which were being read during those years by Germans, especially young Germans.

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As a result, the reader not only learns more about the better-known writers such as Spengler, Moellar van den Bruck, and, among the older generation, Fichte and Kleist, but also hears about writers like Friedrich Schinkel, August Winnig. In this way, it is possible to realize that like all other similar movements in history, Naziism has had its period of preparation through literature.

Dr. Stirk's book was written in May, 1941—before the entry of Russia into the war—a fact which seems to account for some of his remarks towards the end of the book about Britain's attitude towards communism on the Continent. He seems to toy with the old idea that it is on the Prussians, because their tradition, character and spirit will never accept communism for long, "that we may have to rely in order to avert the prospect of a solid German-Russian block stretching from the Rhine to Vladivostok."

But when all is said, do we get any further with the problem of Prussianism than did G. K. Chesterton in one of his essays (here quoted)?

> We have used fire and sword, death and destruction, slander and surrender, diplomacy and flattery, suspicion and oblivion to solve the supposed problem of Germany; and we find that we still have not solved the problem of Prussia. The reason is that the thing involved belongs to the history of thought. The thing is not a nation: it is rather a religion, or perhaps an irreligion.

R. P.

A Poetry on Wings, From M. de Saint-Exupéry

Flight to Arras, by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, translated by Lewis Galantiere. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.75.

THIS IS THE WORK of a poet on wings. Only the great rhythms beat in this book. Its power comes not from the language alone, though that is magnificent, in true French tradition, and most adroitly translated by Lewis Galantiere. Nor does it come from one experience alone, though the tilt with death 33,000 feet above the earth, in a sortie through German fighter planes to a flaming Arras, provided the event for narrative.

It comes from beyond even the flying author. It is the spiritual essence of a France for the moment obscured, a France of great writers and painters, a France of free and independent thinkers. No one can believe that France is utterly vanquished while men like Saint-Exupéry remain. What is particularly useful at this moment in understanding the mind of France is his description of the routine activity of the reconnaissance groups, of a muddled General Staff carrying out orders which were obviously stupid and to no purpose, yet faithful to duty in carrying them out.

Reading this book, one obtains a clearer view than journalism furnishes of the evacuation of northern towns. "Somewhere in the north of France," the tale runs, "a boot had scattered an ant-hill, and the ants were on the march. Laboriously. Without panic. Without hope. Without despair. On the march as if in duty bound."

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Even more than "Wind, Sand and Stars" this book scales the heights of imagination, and plumbs the depths of being. Captain de Saint-Exupéry might, as an author, have enjoyed certain exemptions, he rejected such privileges "almost with terror." Such release would, he observes, mean "no more than the liberty to be a bystander, which is to say the liberty not to exist. There is no growth except in the fulfillment of obligations."

Using the brief evening of the sortie in which to concentrate the lifetime of reactions possible only to a sensitive individual with vision, he observes that "A civilization that is really strong fills man to the brim, though he never stir. What are we worth when motionless, is the question."

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France played her part, he explains, the only part left to her to play, and that part "consisted in offering herself up to be crushed and in seeing herself buried for a time in silence—since the world chose to arbitrate, and neither fought nor united against a common enemy."

Clear enough on the subject of the stuff of war itself, he sees in it no grand adventure where ties are established, problems set, or creation stimulated. Adventure he has had, he notes, in pioneering mail lines, in landing perforce among rebellious Arabs in the Sahara; but "war is not a true adventure. It is a mere ersatz . . . there is no adventure in heads-or-tails, in betting that the toss will come out of life or death. War is not an adventure. It is a disease."

But having seen clean through the sentimental flummery, he can still revel in the nobility, the devotion of the genuine soldier in a cause.

In discussing the individual versus the mass he strikes a note that echoes the voice of J. B. Priestley in his recently published "Out of the People." Saint-Exupéry writes, "The formula cannot satisfy; for if it is intolerable that a single man tyrannize a mass, it is equally intolerable that the mass oppress a single man."

The illustrations by Bernard Lamotte are also of the highest quality.

P. P. S.

The Book Window

The Soviets Expected It, by Anna Louise Strong (The Dial Press. $2.50). Miss Strong is a long-time resident of Moscow, has travelled widely in the Soviet Union, and was at one time editor of The Moscow Daily News, an English-language newspaper. So she is able to cite instances of first-hand observation in describing the policy of building up the Soviet economy for total defense, the growth of industry in the Urals and the energetic spirit of the younger generation in new Soviet Republics like Kazakstan. But there are many things that do not click in Miss Strong's account of things in Soviet Russia. Not since the Dean of Canterbury published "The Soviet Power" has there been such an uncritical eulogy of the Soviet régime.

American Panorama (Greystone Press, $1.75 each for five illustrated volumes): "From Covered Wagon to Streamliner," a history of railroads in the United States; "Main Street, Past and Present," by Henry Pratt Fairchild; "American Bridges and Dams," Paul Zucker and William Hendelson; "The Child in Painting," by Paul Zucker and William Hendelson; "The Rembrandt Bible," 48 plates with brief accompanying texts, by Paul Zucker and William Hendelson.

The Charles, by Arthur Bernon Tourtellot (Farrar & Rinehart, $2.50), tells the story of a river in terms largely of the personages who have lived near its banks. Told, too, is the part played by the Charles in the building of the nation. For a sympathetic narrator it has in Arthur Benon Tourtellot a native New Englander, a Harvard man. The interest of the book, which is one of a series on the rivers of America, is heightened by the drawings of Ernest J. Donnelly, strong in pictorial and dramatic qualities.

England, by Walter S. Hinchman (Little, Brown, $3.50), converts English history into something not to be studied as a memory task but something to be read as a pleasure of the fancy, like a story book. It narrates and it criticizes. It discusses the past in the light of the present and so applies the lesson of former doings to the problems of today. Time spent wholesale on the volume, job-lot on a chapter, or retail on a page, well invested.

Joán Miró, by James Johnson Sweeney (Museum of Modern Art, $2). A discussion of the contributions of a modernist painter to contemporary European pictorial art, illustrated by 70 plates, four of which are in color.

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Political Reminiscences and Literary Essays—A London Letter

Years of Endeavour, 1886-1907, by Sir George Leveson-Gower, K. B. E. London: Murray. 15s.
Essays in Criticism and Research, by Geoffrey Tillotson. Cambridge University Press. 15s. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.
Men of America, by Lionel Elvin. London: Pelican Books. 6d.
The Centuries' Poetry, compiled by Denys Kilham Roberts. London: Pelican Books. 6d.
English Captain, by Tom Wintringham. London: Penguin Books. 6d.

LONDON

SIR GEORGE LEVESON-GOWER'S prowess as a raconteur was abundantly demonstrated in his previous volume, "Years of Content." He has sat at innumerable dinner tables, and remembers apparently every entertaining thing ever said when he was present. He was born among the right people, when the right people were a power in the land. He knew everybody. Future proconsuls like Curzon jested with him; scholars like Mackaill wrote to him with classical playfulness about the sea.

His first volume ended in 1886, when, after serving for five years as Mr. Gladstone's private secretary, he became a Junior Lord of the Treasury. He quickly lost his seat at a general election, and at this point "Years of Endeavour" opens. It is compact of the politics and club gossip and the chatter of great houses during a quarter of a century, and brings back the leisurely, cultured atmosphere of an unstrenuous age.

* * *

Geoffrey Tillotson's collection of more or less fugitive essays contains a considerable amount of both entertainment and instruction. Mr. Tillotson's own style displays a fondness for rich phrases: he calls St. John, for example, "a poet whose mind was jewel-burdened like a queen's." Nevertheless, his taste inclines him to the cooler-tempered eighteenth century perhaps more than to any other age, though he has essays also on the Elizabethans ("Othello," Bacon) and the nineteenth-century (William Morris and Ernest Dowson), as well as more miscellaneous studies like "Epithets in English Poetry" and "Quotations." But the main body of his book is built upon the age of reason, consisting of a study of "Eighteenth-century Poetic Diction," two pieces on Pope, another two on Gray, and a consideration of William Collins.

* * *

Mr. Tillotson also has a most entertaining essay on the New Lady's Magazine of 1786. This magazine claimed to sell out with record speed, though its assumption of popularity is rendered questionable by its repeated, pathetic insistence that its price was "only 6d." It concerned itself with education, though it argued that it was unnecessary for women to "acquire 'the knowledge of a Bacon, the oratory of a Demosthenes, or the grammatical pronunciation of a Johnson.'" It also found it profitable to publish "An Enigmatical List of Old Maids in D-t-d," and "An Enigmatical List of Bachelors in Barnstable, Devon."

Some of Mr. Tillotson's quotations have a more direct relevance today than the New Lady's Magazine's preoccupation with the bachelors of Devonshire. Writing in 1935, for example, he cites Gray:

> Purg'd by the sword, and beautifyed by fire,
> Then had we seen proud London's hated walls,
> Owls might have hooted in St. Peter's Quire,
> And foxes stunk and litter'd in St. Paul's.

His purpose is to illustrate the fact that the eighteenth century, the Augustan Age of English literature, acknowledged the forces of nature. But the lines have a new meaning for those who have really seen London burn.

The new Penguin and Pelican books are excellent, as these publications generally are. British ignorance of American history is proverbial, yet, as Lionel Elvin says, "some great American names are as familiar to us as our own. Washington's statue looks out from our National Gallery on Trafalgar Square, Lincoln's on our House of Commons. Woodrow Wilson's face is familiar to all Englishmen who lived through the last war, Franklin Roosevelt's is the hope of all who believe that free peoples will survive this." Mr. Elvin follows this admirable beginning with a series of biographies of Franklin, Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lee, Lincoln, Mark Twain, Edison, Rockefeller, Ford, and F. D. Roosevelt, all admirably and clearly done.

Tom Wintringham's "English Captain" is a reprint of a gallant story of adventure in the Spanish Civil War, while "The Centuries' Poetry" is a full and first-rate anthology from Pope to Keats.

HAROLD HOBSON

Back Door to the Pacific

Forgotten Waters, by Randolph Leigh. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.50.

THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA might be half round the world from the United States, so little is it known to us who have it almost as a convenient back door to the Pacific Ocean. In this book, Randolph Leigh has brought this strangely foreign bit of the world much closer to home, and has magnified its wonders until current small items in newspapers about So-and-so proposing annexation of Baja California seem newsy instead of, as formerly, historic and far away.

This author is himself an advocate of annexation through purchase, and believes it might be achieved; that we "would be wise to make some extremely generous deal with Mexico for the whole of Baja California and a few square miles of Sonora in the (Colorado River) delta." As to the comparatively few residents on the long peninsula, which runs down into the tropics, he says "it is probable that no people in the world would come under our flag with less discontent than these."

The book gives a picture of sea and land wealth that is so far largely undeveloped, although it has long been exploited in a superficial, hit-and-run manner. Fisheries and mining would supply the quick returns to repay whatever purchase price the United States might give. Agricultural development, from which the present owners have been at least in part shut off due to appropriation on this side of the border of the Colorado River's waters, might in the long run return the greatest benefits if those waters were made available.

That the United States needs jurisdiction over the long strip of land running down Mexico's western side because it is so lightly inhabited and affords so many possible hideaways for enemy sea and air forces, few who are at all familiar with our Pacific Coast defense problem will deny.

The doubt that Mexico would wish to part with the peninsula and the certainty that the United States must not practice aggressive imperialism are not thoroughly considered in the book, although they must be by all readers who take the book's principal suggestion seriously.

"Forgotten Waters" resulted from a journey in a small sailing schooner. The journey was at least partly for adventure, and, as is the case with most books about trips designed to track adventure to its lair, the adventure note is slightly strained.

R. L. B.

The Story of Modern Art

The Story of Modern Art, by Sheldon Cheney. New York: Viking Press. $5.

THIS IS Mr. Cheney's most recent view of modern painting, sculpture and printmaking not being discussed. His new book may be regarded as a completion of two earlier studies, "Primer of Modern Art," published in 1924 and often reprinted, and "Expressionism in Art," published in 1934. "In neither book," he says, "did I go into what I then considered the side issue of artist-biography and history."

Not until 1819 was the first modernist note sounded in French painting, Mr. Cheney says, with the exhibition of Géricault's romantically naturalistic "Raft of the Medusa," which showed a group of shipwrecked men, signaling desperately for succor in a stormy sea. No hint of classic repose entered this picture of tragedy. In the decade 1820-1830 came the memorable contest between romanticism and neo-classicism, and the emergence of the romantics as the leaders of reform in art.

* * *

Academic "machines" continued to dominate the official shows, but the progressives were in full cry, and much they had to say appealed to many who thought about art. Delacroix emerged, and his presentations of actuality became popular with the public, to the distress of the purists. Finally reform got into its stride with Courbet the realist and his followers. In Spain, Goya rose to trouble politicians and academicians alike with a violent art that was related to the life of the day.

England caught the fresh note in terms of the individual art of Blake, Constable, and Turner. In France the change went through several phases, beginning with Corot in some of his aspects, Daumier with his pictorial social comment, Manet with his revolt against the subjects as well as the methods of the academies, Monet and Pissaro with their investigations of means of relatively translating light into color, the Barbizon brotherhood's exemplification that the life of the common man could be expressed in the glowing terms that the "regular" painters lavished upon still-life subjects.

* * *

Then came Whistler and Degas with their personal atmospherics and adaptations of Japanese print patterns, Renoir's improved impressionism, and finally Cézanne, with his search for means of expressing his vision of forms orchestrated in space. Everything since Cézanne, in the modern art sense, stems from his experiments, which must be considered when summing up the expressive personal qualities of Van Gogh, Gauguin, Seurat, Puvis de Chavannes, Toulouse-Lautrec, Redon the mystic, Rouault with his achievement of plastic design, Matisse the decorator, Derain, Vlaminck, and the primitive Rousseau, Munch, Kandinsky, and America's Sloan, Bellows, Kuhn, Weber, Marin, each according to his own idiom. Finally the cubists: Picasso, who was to pass through many phases and influence two decades of painting; Léger, Duchamp. Whatever signs of decadence there may be elsewhere, Mr. Cheney sees American modernism as "still youthful, resourceful, expanding."

The World of Poetry

THE PUNGENT Americanism of Carl Sandburg has lost none of its savor by the passage of time. Reading again his three books, "Smoke and Steel," "Slabs of the Sunburnt West," and "Good Morning, America," one finds them still exciting, as they were years ago. The racy free verse, and one cannot imagine the poems in any other kind of verse, includes far more than is grasped at the first quick glance. There have been many imitators of Sandburg, but no other Sandburgs, since this Illinois poet startled society with his first bold singing.

Now the three books mentioned are published in one volume (Harcourt, Brace, $3.50), with a preface by the author which makes the volume of added interest. From the address, Chikaming Goat Farm, Harbert, Michigan, come words that any aspiring young versifier would do well to read. Referring to a recent statement by a poet that he would as soon play tennis with the net down as write free verse, Mr. Sandburg remarks that this is as though a zebra should say to a leopard, "I would rather have stripes than spots."

He says, "The poet without imagination or folly enough to play tennis by serving and returning the ball over an invisible net may see himself as highly disciplined. There have been poets who could and did play more than one game of tennis with unseen rackets, volleying airy and fantastic balls over an insubstantial net, on a frail moonlit fabric of a court."

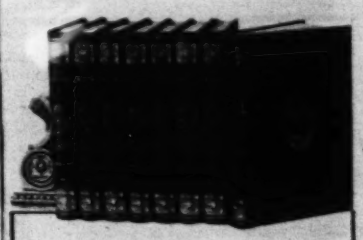
To the student who considered it important to know whether he was wasting his time, he remarked, "If you're afraid you're wasting your time you probably are." Apropos of this he continues, "Quite a case can be made out that Shakespeare wrote his plays and poems because in the time it took him to do them he couldn't think of anything else he would rather be doing." He recalls telling one beginner, "Poets cry their hearts out. If they don't they ain't poets." To a student worried whether to employ rhyme or not, he gave the answer, "If it jells into free verse, all right. If it jells into rhyme, all right."

A kind of savage humor, vital and important, distinguishes the best of the folk poetry of the United States. One finds it in Sandburg. One finds it to a marked degree in the work of another American poet, a Negro, Langston Hughes, whose "Shakespeare in Harlem" (Knopf, $2.50) is just out. Here the problems are not only those such as the steel worker and prairie farmer encounter, but those of the toiler also burdened with public conceptions of race. The Afric-American blues rhythms make a perfect accompaniment for what the poet has to say. He says a good deal, too, says it with a laugh; and the thing that hurts is in the laughter. This is a work of genuine talent and skillful artistry. What is not voiced is what gives it most power, as in the poem entitled, "Supper Time," which goes:

> I look in the kettle, the kettle is dry.
> Look in the bread box, nothing but a fly.
> Turn on the light and look real good!
> I would make a fire but there ain't no wood.
> Look at that water dripping in the sink.
> Listen to my heartbeats trying to think.
> Listen at my footprints walking on the floor.
> That place where your trunk was, ain't no trunk no more.
> Place where your clothes hung's empty and bare.
> Stay away if you want to, and see if I care!
> If I had a fire I'd make me some tea
> And set down and drink it, myself and me.

PEARL STRACHAN

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



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. Panama

(Continued from Page 3)

or air, comes within striking distance of the Canal Zone. This has meant a constant alert for months, with planes ranging out long distances to sea to spot any suspicious craft moving in the direction of the Canal. It has also meant careful watch of Axis properties and activities in all neghboring regions. Also it has involved the subjection of all vessels seeking transit of the Canal to a meticulous inspection, and the stationing of an armed guard aboard all that are granted permission to enter the Canal, to see that no act of sabotage is attempted while the vessel may be passing through.

The authorities are empowered to withhold transit permission from any vessel which they have reason to believe might endanger the safety of the Canal until they are satisfied that there is nothing about the vessel, its crew or passengers, that might cause trouble. And, by order of the President, the Canal authorities may, if necessary, require any or all persons aboard a vessel, including the master, to debark and go across the Isthmus by rail while they take possession of the vessel and put it through the Canal themselves.

* * *

The Panama Canal is guarded well. There will be no Pearl Harbor here, if alertness and defense preparations count for anything. For many years the Canal Zone has been strongly fortified. Large bodies of toughened troops are stationed here, trained in all of the arts of tropical warfare, and acquainted with every snake track through the steamy jungles of the Isthmian area. Nor has this country made the mistake of some others of planning to defend focal points by emplaced artillery alone. Long before the nation became involved in war, the value of aircraft for the defense of the Canal had been realistically appreciated. Hence, it will be understood that meaning attaches to the fact that the Commanding Officer of the United States Army stationed at the Zone, Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, is one of the nation's foremost air-power experts. He is a hard-hitting, offensive fighter. Any hostile force that undertakes to make its way within his bailiwick can count upon meeting the hottest of receptions.

The construction of the new locks is a matter of major interest at the Isthmus today. The new locks, with their separate approach channels, will be located some distance from the present locks at Gatun, Pedro Miguel, and Miraflores. The new lock chambers will be both longer, wider, and of even more durable construction than those which were built when the Canal was first constructed. The new locks are needed for two reasons. In the first place, there are ships already in existence that are too large to enter the existing lock chambers. The Queen Elizabeth is an example. Secondly, the new locks are needed in case anything should happen to render the present set of locks unusable for any period of time.

* * *

Excavation started for the new approaches more than a year and a half ago, and the contracts for the construction of the new locks have been awarded within the past month. The cost of these new facilities has been estimated at $277,000,000, which Congress has authorized to be expended. In order to speed construction, work has been pushed forward 24 hours a day, and specifications call for the removal of more than 1,000,000 cubic yards of dirt and rock a month during the present "dry months." Spurred on by the challenge of the present war situation, the men at Panama are striving hard to break all construction records.

Over the Editor's Desk

GREENLAND is bound to be on the travel agency schedules after the war, so many people are becoming aware of the largest Arctic island. Miss Naomi C. A. Jackson, who spent July to October, 1941, in Greenland, is a Canadian, graduate of McGill University (B. A. '33, M. A. '35). At present she is completing her Ph.D. at Radcliffe College (A. M. '38) and is teaching at Wheaton College, Norton, Mass. Modern languages and art are her special interests. She studied and sketched in Scandinavia and Germany in 1928-29, in the summers of 1932 and 1935, and in 1936-37, when she was traveling fellow of the Canadian Federation of University Women.

Norman Judson Padelford's "Panama Canal in Peace and War" (Macmillan) was reviewed on The Christian Science Monitor editorial page on March 2.

Sidney A. Freifeld has made a prolonged study of Nazi propaganda methods.

Walter Robb, former Monitor correspondent in the Philippines, tells us about Midway, U. S. cable station 1,800 miles northwest of Honolulu, on America's vital line of naval communication to the East.

John Allan May, former Monitor staff writer in its European Bureau, is now in the British naval service.

Mrs. Marjorie Barstow Greenbie, whose husband Sydney has often been represented by articles in the Magazine Section, is a writer of standing on her own account, with numerous books on contemporary America to her credit. Degrees from Cornell and Yale are in her university background, besides terms of service as instructor in English at the University of Kansas, Vassar College, Connecticut College, and Mount Holyoke College. She has written much verse and many magazine articles for leading American publications.

Clam-Shell Mortar

For cementing the bricks of old New Orleans houses, a remarkable native mortar was used, the secret of which has been lost, as was the old Roman cement formula used in building the Via Appia. But chemists of today know why the cement of the Louisiana builders of 1795 compares in hardness and durability with modern materials. It is made from lime obtained by burning clam shells from Lake Pontchartrain and other lake bottoms.

"A guy with 24 doughnuts landed me on a battleship!"

1. I was on liberty, just standing around thinking that if my girl didn't show up soon, I'd go back to my ship. She was a mine-sweeper—the ship, I mean—and I didn't like the job. What I'd asked for was a berth on a battlewagon.

2. Pretty quick a Chief Petty Officer I never saw before came up and said: "Sailor, do you like doughnuts?" "He's crazy!" I thought, not knowing whether to run or try to hold him for the shore patrol. But . . . "It's this way," he explained.

3. "The ladies in this town make tons of doughnuts for sailors." He waved a big bag of 'em. "A dame pressed a couple of dozen doughnuts into my hands, but I can't eat 'em," he claimed, "because they're just no good without coffee!

4. "And I never drink coffee," he went on. "Coffee contains caffein—a stimulant, and I never touch stimulants!" Just then my girl showed up. "Look, Betty," I said, "let's teach this C.P.O. a thing or two about coffee!" So we headed home for Betty's kitchen.

5. Betty brewed the finest pot of coffee I ever washed six doughnuts down with. "It's Sanka Coffee," I told this C.P.O. "It's 97% caffein-free...so it is *not a stimulant!*" He was mighty pleased . . . and he drank three cups!

6. Now I'm on a battlewagon! The C.P.O. was so grateful to me for introducing him to Sanka Coffee, the swell coffee that is *not a stimulant*, that he spoke a good word for me when my application for transfer came up!

Sanka Coffee is rich, satisfying, and delicious. It is *all* coffee, and nothing but coffee. Yet, Sanka Coffee is NOT A STIMULANT...for 97% of its caffein has been removed...without removing any of the coffee flavor.

Make Sanka Coffee strong . . . a heaping tablespoon to a cup. If you "perk" it, leave it a little longer on the fire. Available in both "regular" and "drip" grind.

SANKA COFFEE

REAL COFFEE...BUT NOT A STIMULANT!
97% CAFFEIN-FREE!

TUNE IN ....."**Duffy's Tavern,**" starring "Archie," Duffy-on-the-telephone, and Shirley Booth. The most talked-about new show on the air . . . laugh-spangled and studded with fun. Every *Tuesday night*. See your local paper for times and stations.

. . Propaganda in Our News

(Continued from Page 2)

If such obvious propaganda was to be filed at all, the correspondent would better have written that "the Propaganda Ministry desires to create the impression in America that 'war agitators' are 'gaining ground' in the U. S." The idea of "German leaders giving serious attention" as the "impression grew in Berlin" is farcical.

ROME, May 13 [1941] (AP)—The official Italian News Agency Stefani said tonight that well-informed circles in Washington think "Roosevelt is working out an enormous political and financial combination in agreement with London and Israel. . . ."

Needless to say, "Washington circles" thought nothing of the sort. By solemnly reporting this obvious propaganda as "news"—without even highlighting the mythical nature of the "Washington circles" by the use of quotation marks—the Associated Press diffused a vicious bit of anti-Semitism around the world.

* * *

Some news agency executives, insofar as they have considered these problems at all, have sought to defend the verbatim reporting of Axis propaganda on the ground that it emanates from "official" sources. The "official reaction" of important governments like the German and Italian is newsworthy, they maintain, even when such "reaction" is deliberately manufactured for internal or external propaganda purposes.

This surely is equivalent to saying that foreign propaganda must be cabled here as news simply because it is "official," in which case the American press would be converted into the foreign press agent's paradise. Any government could pump its propaganda at will into America simply by dumping its handouts into the bureaus of our news agencies abroad. There is surely no comparison for a truly free press to report propaganda—domestic or foreign—just because it is "official." The best answer to this argument has been given by Editor & Publisher, trade publication of the press of the United States, in criticizing the hiring of hundreds of press agents by our own government: "We don't want any further paralysis of independent and, when necessary, critical reporting, and in all candor, we can't see the system of government publicity bureaus as anything but a contributor to that paralysis."

Another argument advanced by many editors is that, even though articles in the controlled German press do not represent genuine "reaction" or "opinion" as they would in a free country and constitute obvious propaganda, they should be reported, since they inform us of what 120,000,000 Axis subjects are being made to think.

It is certainly informative and newsworthy occasionally to publish surveys of foreign propaganda material and techniques, clearly labeled as such. There is little justification, however, for the almost daily verbatim reporting of pure propaganda under the guise of "news." The first criterion of any news story is that it contain something new. The propaganda themes in the dispatches cited above had been repeated hundreds of times previously. "Warmonger Roosevelt" and those "Bolshevistic international bankers" may have been news in 1933, but certainly not by 1935 or 1941. The cessation of any such propaganda themes would be more newsworthy than their repetition.

* * *

Dr. Goebbels' success in exploiting the press of the United States has been due in part to his clever adaptation of a technique familiar to American press agents. In a domestic political campaign, the press agent attempts not only to "build up" his candidate in the public mind, but also to "smear" the opponent; and in many elections the victory of one candidate is largely due to the successful "smearing" of the opposition. Similarly, Dr. Goebbels has attempted not so much to build up Adolf Hitler in a favorable light as to undermine the confidence of Americans by "smearing" their leaders; not so much to praise the Nazi regime as to destroy our faith in democratic institutions; not so much to whitewash Nazi Party leaders as to get us quarreling among ourselves by inciting racial, regional, religious, and class hatred.

This distinction was of great practical importance from January, 1933, to December, 1941. Dr. Goebbels had little success in inspiring United States correspondents to praise Naziism or portray Hitler as a kindly, peace-loving man. But whenever a Propaganda Ministry "spokesman" or *Voelkische Beobachter* editorialist "charged" that Secretary Hull was a "frantic organizer of crimes," that Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt were "willing tools of Hebrews and international crooks," or that the United States was a "Judaized demo-plutocracy," or American democracy the "crassest dictatorship of money," such items were considered sufficiently "newsworthy" for verbatim cabling by the thousands to the American press.

* * *

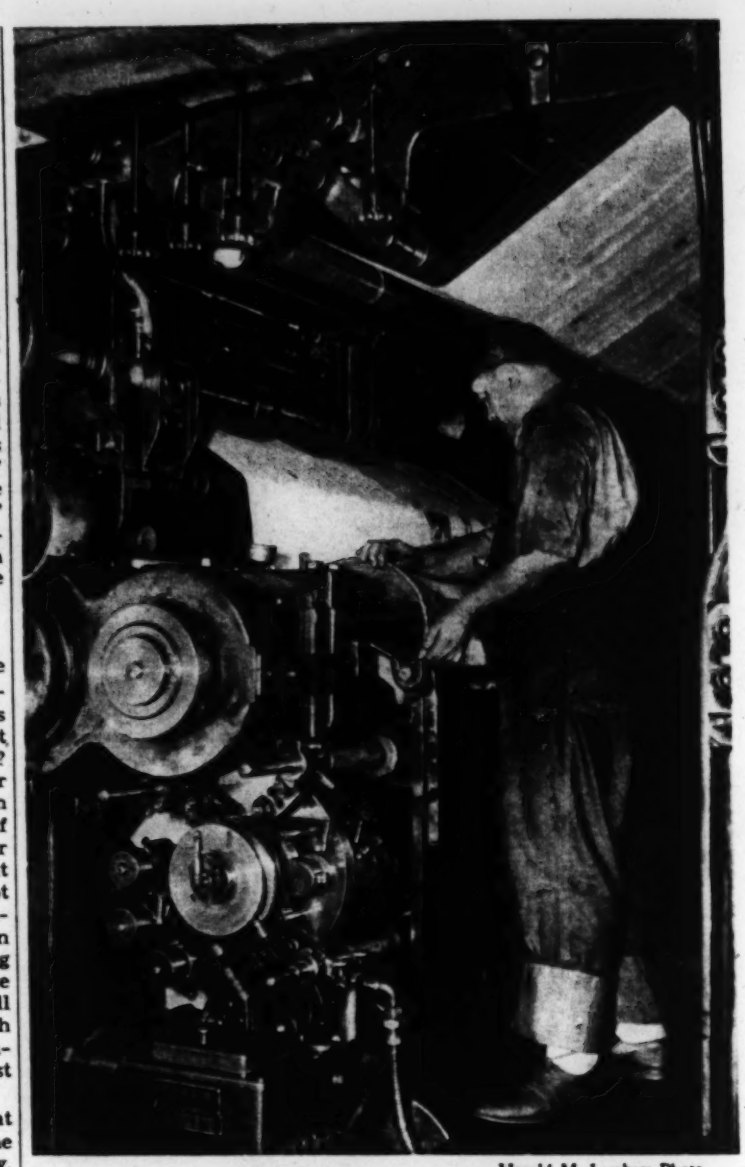
What has been the effect on the American people of this propaganda, diffused for so many years through our most important medium of public information? Hitler provided a partial answer in a much-quoted passage in "Mein Kampf": "The greatness of the lie is always a certain factor in being believed. . . . The great masses of a people . . . cannot believe possible so vast an impudence in infamous distortion on the part of others; even after being enlightened they will long continue to doubt and waver, and will still believe there must be some truth behind it somewhere. For this reason some part of even the boldest lie is sure to stick. . . ."

It must be emphasized that Hitler did not try to make the United States an ally of Germany, but to prevent an alliance with those who opposed him. He sought not so much to make Americans "pro-Nazi" as to forestall effective action against his regime. Merely to delay or hamstring action on the part of the United States represented a propaganda success for him. It might be said that while he cannot, in the last analysis fool all of the people all of the time, he sought to fool a sufficient number of people long enough to paralyze action against him, during the period when action would have been most effective.

Anti-Semitism is an appropriate barometer for measuring the infiltration of Nazi ideology in any country. The widespread incitement of prejudice against Jews as a technique of internal, political, and revolutionary warfare, cannot be explained merely by reference to the printing presses of a William Dudley Pelley or Charles B. Hudson and their coterie of would-be Führers. Widespread concern with an artificially created "Jewish problem," public pre-occoupation with the mythical machinations of "Jewish bankers," persistent identification of "Jews" with "Communists"—all virtually unknown before 1933—imply results of Dr. Goebbels' press agentry.

The apathy of large sections of the American population right down to Dec. 7, 1941, and the shock that accompanied the disaster of Pearl Harbor, supply the best answer. It is noteworthy that isolationism grew more extreme in the years that the Axis menace to America developed, and that in spite of growing support for President Roosevelt's foreign policy he was continually being hampered in his efforts to combat the Axis. Notwithstanding the tragic example of a dozen nations in Europe, many Americans continued naïvely to believe—right down to the moment the guns started firing—that Hitler would by-pass this hemisphere in his revolutionary path of world conquest.

Press reform in these matters has certainly been stimulated by the United States entry into the war and by the inauguration of official censorship in Washington. As Erwin D. Canham has pointed out in these columns, "the censor has warned against accepting news items from enemy countries, publishing them as news, and thus deceiving the American public, which should know that such items are always produced and released with a propagandist purpose." This writer believes, however, that censorship cannot be the ultimate solution, since it is an emergency measure, necessitated by the war, which will be abolished as soon as possible. The primary responsibility for reform rests upon the working press, which must revaluate its entire criteria of news when the point of origin is a dictatorship country with a subversive propagandist axe to grind.



Harold M. Lambert Photo

PROPAGANDA OR NEWS

Rolled Through the Presses on Large Open Sheets, These News Pages Will Come Out Folded and Assembled Ready for the Newsstands and the Man on the Street Who Is Eager for the Last Word in World Events.

. . Battalion

(Continued from Page 7)

Battalion grow by leaps and bounds and carry on its multitude of activities with volunteer help, feels that there is every reason why the idea should be extended to other communities. "I certainly should recommend that other centers near Army camps, with the problem of enlisted men and girls seeking recreation, adopt a plan similar to ours. It could be sponsored by any one of several community organizations such as the Y. W. C. A., the P. T. A., or the local recreation services. We provide chaperones in what we believe to be sufficient numbers, but our plan helps to relieve us from the need of court and social supervision. The officers in our Battalion earn their rank by service and character. Thus we put the responsibility on the girls and enable them to develop their own trained leadership."

More and more appreciative visitors call at the Battalion's central office. The Battalion has fallen victim to a story widely reprinted in newspapers. The Service Club on Ninth Street was reported to have a "date machine," with levers marked blond, brunette, age, height, etc., which the soldier only had to press to get a "date" with his heart's desire. That "date machine" is pure myth. The only machine is a well-organized social mechanism doing a very good job, in the vital center of the nation's war effort.

A LIFE INCOME FROM A GIFT

An annuity with The Salvation Army assures you a LIFE INCOME that is safe, dependable and regular. Dividends as high as 7% depending on age. Issued under authority of certificate by New York State Insurance Department it gives double security. Thus, you secure an assured income for life, with the satisfaction of knowing that at your decease, the gift, in your name, will carry on religious and charitable work and so minister to the physical and spiritual well-being of those in need.

Write for Booklet

FILL OUT AND MAIL COUPON

NATIONAL SECRETARY
THE SALVATION ARMY
120 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.
Please send me your Annuity Booklet telling about the plan combining a gift with a life income.

Name.....
Address.....
Date of Birth.....

THE SALVATION ARMY
A NEW YORK CORPORATION

Try This New Recipe!
Cookies
Made with
CURTISS
Baby Ruth
CANDY
RICH IN DEXTROSE
Are Deliciously Different and EASY-TO-MAKE
Save this recipe!
½ cup butter, or other shortening
¾ cup white sugar
1 egg
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 Curtiss 5c Baby Ruth bars, cut in small pieces
Cream butter and sugar until smooth. Beat in egg. Stir in other ingredients. Chill and drop by half teaspoonful on greased cookie sheet. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375° F.) for 10-12 minutes. Makes 7½ cookies.
CRISPY, CRUNCHY, CHEWY COOKIES!
☆ Everybody will love them with the delightful and tempting flavor of Baby Ruth Candy, Rich in Dextrose. Bake a batch today . . . they cost so little to make—3 cookies for less than 1c. Send them to the boys in service . . . keep the cookie jar filled!
KEEP 'EM FLYING
. . . Buy U. S. Defense Bonds and Stamps
CURTISS CANDY CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

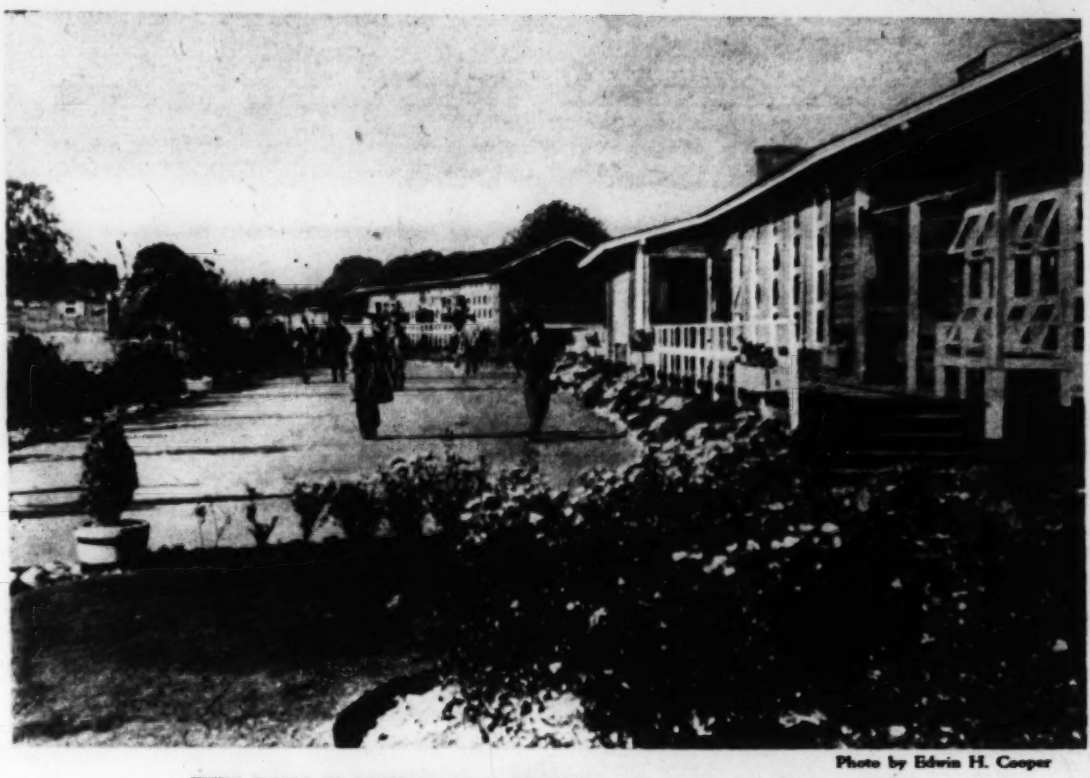


Photo by Edwin H. Cooper

CITY BOYS FLOURISH IN A SETTING OF ROSE-DECKED LAWNS
The Kennylands Camp and School

At Kennylands Camp

VISITING Kennylands Camp for evacuated boys in England was for this writer the realization of an ambition originating in dramatic circumstances in September, 1939. As war gripped Europe I was on a ship in the Kattegat and heard London broadcasting its arrangements for evacuating children to safe areas.

At Kennylands recently I found the boys well settled in their new life. They are aged 11 to 16 and are housed under the care of Captain F. J. Mee and the headmaster, Mr. W. L. Norman, who act as guides to visitors.

Kennylands stands in 28 acres of grounds and has 250 boys in residence at present. Each house has about 60 boys, who rule themselves democratically with the aid of a prefect. The boys are cared for by a staff of 30, together with the headmaster and 11 teachers. The camp is self-contained and includes its own hospital and chapel.

This school and camp combined stands for a new idea in education. The boys are given instruction of grammar school standard, and are also taught to appreciate nature study and to work on the land. They grow their own vegetables, raise pigs and poultry, and keep bees. In addition, they help to construct new buildings when they are required.

Coming from the city in February, 1940, many of them did not even know a buttercup if they saw it, but now they have classified more than 200 species of plants, and have studied tree and bird life. Their quick perception is illustrated in their identification by silhouette of aircraft miles away. Boys at the school study in the morning, spend the afternoon at sports, and study again in the evening. Good food and long periods of sleep, combined with much fresh air, have worked wonders for some of the boys, who were not strong when cooped up in crowded districts.

The varied tuition at Kennylands has resulted in self-reliance, independence, and initiative being shown by the pupils, and their outlook has been correspondingly widened.

Some of the boys have lost their families through air raids, and money to help support them comes from the United States through the Foster Parents Plan.

Captain Mee is enthusiastic over the success of the Kennylands Camp and hopes to see other camps established on the same democratic plan.

The cover on this week's issue shows the local Tuck Shop, purveyor of sweets and fancy pastry, where some of the Kennylands boys are gazing longingly at the shop banner and anticipating the ice cream cones that were and are to be. They will have to wait until after the war to get a genuine ice-cream cone again, as rationing has limited supplies of milk, and cream has vanished into the realm of fondly remembered delicacies.

E. H. C.

Science Finds a Way

Rubber can be made from lime, carbon, salt, petroleum, and water. That fact, together with what is now known about reclaiming rubber from old tires, tubes, and so on, should make the Americas less apprehensive about a possible loss of rubber from the Far East. There was a time when men might have fought for rubber. The scientist believes that time is past. —Harrison E. Howe, editor of Industrial and Chemical Engineering, in the current Rotarian magazine.

Language of Simplicity

THE CURRENT STRUGGLE in the Far East has called attention to the beauty of the Korean alphabet. Whereas the Japanese is elaborate and complex, the Korean alphabet is described by the Rev. Archibald Campbell as possessing the clean-cut qualities of chrome, having been arrived at by all the efficiency of a civil engineer.

The Korean alphabet goes back 300 years, to a day when the Emperor called in his board of wise men and instructed them to "form an alphabet that even the women can use." The implication, of course, was that he had no great respect for the assimilative powers of women. Actually, by such a requirement, he was laying the groundwork for a possible degree of literacy, among both men and women, far above that of any other Oriental country, for, due to the simplicity of an alphabet forming a language which "even a woman could use," practically all Koreans learned to read, whereas it is said that only one or two out of 100 Chinese can do so.

When the wise men set to work on their chore, they went about it in an almost ludicrously simple manner. First they made a thoroughgoing and highly accurate survey of the anatomy of the sounds necessary to incorporate in a national tongue. They worked this out by making draughtsman's observations of the movements made by the lips and mouth, in forming the words. Then they simply wrote an alphabet which "photographed" into the form of written characters the sounds of each letter as the mouth forms them.

"The alphabet has 25 letters," Mr. Campbell says; he should know, having lived in Korea almost continuously since 1917. "There are five vowels. The consonant is the father, in the alphabet. The vowel is the mother. And the two together are the child. Korean is picture-writing, reduced to its simplest.

Among other characteristics, the Koreans are terrific punsters. This shows up nowhere better than in their application of the language. The word *Kam* is the word for persimmon. Since a tomato is looked upon as a one-year persimmon by Koreans, *Kam* is also the word for tomato. The name *Campbell*, spelt out, would come phonetically to *Kam-poo-Yul*, but *Kam* did the job. When the eldest Campbell boy was a baby he was known to the Koreans in the neighborhood as the Campbell persimmon or one-year tomato. But it also chances that, when the words *Kam-ja* are combined, they mean Campbell-son, the name applied to the boy when he grew older. And as *Kam-ja* also means *potato*, in Korean, the family found it easy to nickname the boy *Spuds*, which all Americans will understand, and which delighted the Koreans, who enjoyed knowing a boy whose name was potato.

In keeping with the Japanese determination to make Japanese out of all Koreans, only the Japanese language is now permitted in the schools. In the district where Mr. Campbell lived, a Korean boy, playing in his Government school yard, got caught in a scuffle and yelled *ouch* in Korean. For this he was unmercifully beaten and, in the resulting feeling over the incident, several teachers resigned in protest.

In temperament, Mr. Campbell points out, the Korean leans nearer the type of the Chinese than toward the aggressive Japanese. The Korean is characteristically very friendly, perhaps not as substantial as the Chinese and considerably more volatile, but highly inventive and very easygoing. It is perhaps the inventive trait which is at the bottom of the Korean's pride in his language, his disinclination to let go of it for Japanese. And with some reason

JANET MABIE

(SAY "SIT-TROUX")

softer
stronger
more absorbent

SITROUX
TISSUES and TABLE NAPKINS

BE SURE to ask for our new product. Fine quality SITROUX PAPER TABLE NAPKINS are now packed in unusual boxes . . . reproductions of Famous American Homes. Your kiddies will love these charming packages. For sale at your favorite 5 & 10¢ store.

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ADMIRACIÓN
OIL SHAMPOO

★ Don't despair — no matter how abused your hair! Amazing Admiracion Shampoo leaves hair soft and lustrous . . . and in marvelous condition for "taking" permanents, finger waves, tints. Try Admiracion once—see immediate difference. At all stores — "no lather" in red carton or "foamy" in green carton. At your beauty shop, too, ask for an Admiracion Shampoo.

Does Your Figure tell the truth?
...the truth about your birthdays? Well-proportioned figures look younger...they can wear with greater charm Spring's simple, well-cut clothes. Flexees are cleverly created to re-proportion, re-align, problem curves . . .
Ask your corsetiere—she knows the perfect Flexees for you. Girdles and Combinations: $6.50 to $15
Flexees
FOR A FINER FIGURE
FLEX-ible EASE is the key to FLEX

No Other Ketchup
tastes like Heinz!

WHENEVER you're serving steaks, chops, meat loaves or omelets, bring on a bottle of Heinz Tomato Ketchup! It's a bright red signal that says—in every language the world over—"Here's how to make good food taste even better!" And stir a little Heinz Tomato Ketchup in your stews, gravies and egg dishes, too. There's a magic something in that gay scarlet bottle that gives plain cooking an excitingly *different* taste! No one has ever successfully imitated the glorious, deep crimson of Heinz "aristocrat" tomatoes—that piquant blending of mellow Heinz Vinegar and imported spices—the heavy, full-bodied smoothness of Heinz Tomato Ketchup. Prepared from a treasured old-fashioned recipe, this condiment has a matchless flavor that makes it the *world's largest-selling ketchup!*

Heinz *Tomato* Ketchup

THE LARGEST-SELLING KETCHUP IN THE WORLD